MORNING EDITION

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# MAJ.-GEN. KATO AND 16 PEARL HARBOR HEROES RECIPIENTS OF SPECIAL POSTHUMOUS HONORS

## KOSUDA NAMED ORDNANCE HEAD BY WAR OFFICE

### Former Director of Arms Chosen to Command New Headquarters

### RESPONSIBILITY IS HEAVY

### Lieutenant-Generals Suga and Suzuki Also Appointed to Important Posts

The War Ministry on Thursday announced the appointment of Lieutenant-General Katsuzo Kosuda as the Commandant of the newly created Army Ordnance Administration Headquarters.

Others to be appointed to serve in the new headquarters are Lieutenant-General Sosaku Suzuki and Lieutenant-General Harutsugu Suga, Director of the Ordnance Bureau of the War Ministry who has been chosen as Director of the General Affairs Department of the Army Ordnance Administration Headquarters.

Lieutenant-General Katsuzo Kosuda, Commandant of the newly created Army Ordnance Administration Headquarters, in a conference with reporters at the War Ministry at 1 p.m. Thursday, said:

"I have been commanded to assume the post of Commandant of the newly created Army Ordnance Administration Headquarters. I feel keenly the honor as well as the responsibility of my new appointment.

"The Headquarters combine the functions of a War Ministry Bureau and those of an organ for the study, production and supply of ordnance. It is the supreme organ for the administration of the Army's land ordnance. All contacts with civilian sources having to do with the Army's land ordnance will be handled by the aforementioned headquarters.

"The War of Greater East Asia has assumed the proportions of a protracted war with the contestant nations entering the stage of a decisive battle by mobilizing their respective total strengths.

"America, relying on its vast resources and giving play to its tremendous productivity, is out to crush us at a blow. This cannot be easily set aside as a mere show. In order to win through, we must overpower the enemy not only spiritually but materially as well. In other words, we must with inflexible determination under adverse conditions strive for epochal improvements in technique and enhancement of productivity so that we may turn out ordnance that will reverse the ration of ten to one. This, needless to say, is achievable only by the mobilization of the total strength of the Government and the people.

"I take this opportunity of thanking those who have given magnanimous support and cooperation in the study and production of ordnance, and ask for even more active cooperation on the part of the Government and people."

**Careers of Appointees**

The careers of Lieutenant-Generals Kosuda, Suzuki and Suga follow:

Lieutenant-General Kosuda is a graduate of the Military Cadet School. He served successively as a member of the Army Technical Headquarters, as a military attache in America, as Commandant of the Army Arsenal, as Assistant Director and Director of the Army Ordnance Headquarters.

Lieutenant-General Suzuki, after graduation from the Military Staff College, was ordered to Germany to study military affairs. He then served successively as a member of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry, as an instructor at the Military Staff College, as a member of the Headquarters of Kwantung Army, as a sectional chief of the Headquarters of Military Education, as a staff officer in 1938 of the Headquarters of the Japanese Army in Central China, as a staff officer of the General Headquarters of the Japanese Army in China, as director of a department of the Army General Staff and as a staff officer of an outpost unit.

Lieutenant-General Suga is a grad-

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## CHINA AFFAIR MEDALS GRANTED TO IMPERIAL, OTHER PRINCESSES

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to confer China Affair war medals on Her Imperial Highness Princess Setsuko Chichibu and 18 other Imperial Princesses and three other Princesses who as honorary members of the Japan Red Cross Society, as honorary members of the Japan Red Cross Volunteer Nurses' Association, as honorary members or as Patrons of the Women's Patriotic Society have either comforted the sick and wounded soldiers or performed their duties as Imperial messengers to bring comfort to the sick and wounded soldiers. The 100,000,000 people of Japan feel unbounded gratitude for these acts of cooperation in military affairs.

Her Imperial Highness Princess Setsuko, Holder of the First Class Order of Merit and Consort of His Imperial Highness Prince Yasuhito Chichibu, Holder of the Grand Order.

Her Imperial Highness Princess Kikuko, Holder of the First Class Order of Merit and Consort of His Imperial Highness Prince Nobuhito Takamatsu, Holder of the Grand Order.

Her Imperial Highness Princess Chieko, Holder of the First Class Order of Merit and Consort of His Imperial Highness Prince Kotohito Kanin, Holder of the Grand Order.

Her Imperial Highness Princess Kaneko, Holder of the First Class Order of Merit and Consort of the late His Imperial Highness Prince Yorihito Higashifushimi, Holder of the Grand Order.

The late Her Imperial Highness Princess Tsuneko, Holder of the First Class Order of Merit and the late Consort of His Imperial Highness Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi, Holder of the Grand Order.

Her Imperial Highness Princess Tomoko, Holder of the First Class Order of Merit and Consort of the late His Imperial Highness Prince Hiroyoshi Fushimi, Holder of the Grand Order.

The late Her Imperial Highness Princess Yoshiko, Holder of the First Class Order of Merit and Consort of the late His Imperial Highness Prince Kuninori Kaya, Holder of the Grand Order.

Her Imperial Highness Princess Toshiko, Holder of the First Class Order of Merit and Consort of His Imperial Highness Prince Tsunenori Kaya, Holder of the Grand Order.

Her Imperial Highness Princess Chikako, Holder of the First Class Order of Merit and Consort of the late His Imperial Highness Prince Kunihiko Kuni, Holder of the Grand Order.

Her Imperial Highness Princess Tomoko, Holder of the First Class Order of Merit and Consort of His Imperial Highness Prince Asaakira Kuni, Holder of the Grand Order.

Her Imperial Highness Princess Itsuko, Holder of the First Class Order of Merit and Consort of His Imperial Highness Prince Morimasa Nashimoto, Holder of the Grand Order.

Her Imperial Highness Princess Shizuko, Holder of the First Class Order of Merit and Consort of the late His Imperial Highness Prince Taka Kuni, Holder of the Grand Order.

Her Imperial Highness Princess Chikako, Holder of the Second Class Order of Merit and Consort of His Imperial Highness Prince Takahiko Asaka, Holder of the First Class Order of Merit.

Her Imperial Highness Princess Toshiko, Holder of the First Class Order of Merit and Consort of His Imperial Highness Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni, Holder of the Grand Order.

Her Imperial Highness Princess Fusako, Holder of the First Class Order of Merit and Consort of the late His Imperial Highness Prince Naruhisa Kitashirakawa, Holder of the Grand Order.

Her Imperial Highness Princess Sachiko, Holder of the Second Class Order of Merit and Consort of the late His Imperial Highness Prince Nagahisa Kitashirakawa, Holder of the Grand Order.

The late Her Imperial Highness Princess Masako, Holder of the First Class Order of Merit and the Consort of the late His Imperial Highness Prince Tsunehisa Takeda, Holder of the Grand Order.

Her Imperial Highness Princess Mitsuko, Holder of the Second Class Order of Merit and Consort of His Imperial Highness Prince Tsuneyoshi Takeda, Holder of the Grand Order.

Her Imperial Highness Princess Naoko, Holder of the First Class Order of Merit and Consort of His Imperial Highness Prince Haruhito Kanin, Holder of the Grand Order.

Her Highness Princess Masako, Holder of the First Class Order of Merit and Consort of His Highness Prince Ri Gin, Holder of the Grand Order.

Her Highness Princess Yoshiko, Holder of the First Class Order of Merit and Consort of His Highness Prince Ri Ken, Holder of the Grand Order.

Her Highness Princess Sanshu, Holder of the Second Class Order of Merit and Consort of His Highness Prince Ri Gu, Holder of the First Class Order of Merit.

## GERMANS PUSH DEEP IN STALINGRAD AREA

### Thunderous Roar of Guns Makes Conversation Impossible—Light Signals Used

**By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)**

ROME, October 14.—Fighting in the Stalingrad sector, scene of the bloodiest fighting in the present war, continues with unabated fury, with the roar and thunder of the giant guns so incessantly loud that conversation is impossible, necessitating the use of lights to signal orders, according to reports received here.

The reports further revealed that the German forces have driven deep into the city and have taken a large number of prisoners, the majority of whom are laborers lacking modern equipment, equipped with only rifles and pistols.

Substantiating reports that the Soviet forces are about to attempt to assume a new counter-offensive is the Stefani dispatch that new defense lines have been formed in back of the Soviet positions in the northern sector of Smolensk and the southern sector of Stalingrad. This was also substantiated by the fact that Soviet boats have been continuously plying the lower reaches of the Volga River recently.

Meanwhile, the Caucasus front has been witnessing increased German activity since Monday. In the first smashing German attack, five of the Grozny oil refineries were destroyed, resulting in the loss of 80 per cent of the refining capacity, the report revealed.

**Axis Bombs Malta**

**By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)**

ROME, October 14.—The combined Italo-German air forces swept in action again on Tuesday, repeatedly bombing the British base at Malta Island to inflict heavy damage on the enemy's port facilities there, reports received here disclosed.

During the course of the raids, Italian warplanes shot down 19 British planes of the Spitfire type, while the German air force downed 13 British planes of the same type, it was announced.

## LI SHAO-KENG LEAVING FOR HSINKING TODAY

Li Shao-keng, newly-appointed Manchoukuoan Foreign Minister and former Manchoukuoan Ambassador to Japan, is scheduled to leave Tokyo at 3 p.m. today by the special express Fuji for Hsinking.

In a brief statement to the press, Mr. Li expressed appreciation to the Japanese Government and the people for their consideration during his year-and-month official sojourn in Japan.

Mr. Li praised the brave action of the Imperial Japanese Fighting Forces in the current war and said he was determined to do his bit for the development and prosperity of Japan and Manchoukuo.

## NEW RICE IS DISCOVERED

### Special Variety Is Fruit of 18 Years Of Research

Eighteen year's of intensive research in rice-growing have resulted in the discovery of a new variety of rice boasting a high degree of immunity against disease as well as a considerable improvement in taste, Dr. Hiroshi Terao, Director of the Agricultural Research Station, in Takinogawa Ward, Tokyo, disclosed Thursday, the Asahi reports.

Although the newly-evolved variety is fit for growing only under specific climatic conditions, Mr. Terao's research, the Asahi said, marks an important stride in the development of new types of rice suitable for various regions in East Asia.

### Student Fliers in Osaka

The planes piloted by the Japanese student fliers, who have just flown back from Manchoukuo after successfully accomplishing their mission as goodwill messengers landed at the Osaka Second Airport at 1 p.m. Thursday, says Domei. They are scheduled to reach Tokyo today.

### Assumes Shanghai Post

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, October 15.—Shen Wen-chieh has assumed his post of Chief Procurator of the Second Special District Court in the French Concession.

## JAPANESE STUDYING LUSHAN PLANT LIFE

### Botanical Investigation Is One Phase of Various Reconstruction Projects

Domei

SHANGHAI, October 15.—As one of the various reconstruction projects now being carried out in China simultaneously with military operations against the Chungking regime a comprehensive investigation of plant life in Lushan has been conducted recently by several members of the Shanghai Natural Science Research Laboratory, according to a report from Kiukiang.

The party left Shanghai September 17 and arrived at Kiukiang September 23 from where it proceeded to Lushan to undertake investigation of plant life until October 5.

Prior to the China Affair, it was

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## *His Imperial Majesty Sends Congratulations To King of Afghanistan*

**His Majesty the Emperor dispatched a congratulatory message to Mohammed Zahir Shah, King of Afghanistan, on Thursday on the occasion of the latter's birthday, it was learned.**

## UNITS WORSHIP NEWLY DEIFIED AT KUDAN HILL

### Representatives of Former Comrades Present Arms at Yasukuni Shrine

### IMPERIAL MESSENGER SENT

### Members of Bereaved Families Permitted to Enter Innermost Sanctuary

Opening with the arrival of the Imperial Messenger, Ritualist Count Shigeyuki Niwada, at 9 a.m. to pay homage to the newly enshrined war dead, the Autumn Extraordinary Grand Festival of the Yasukuni Shrine went through an eventful first day on Thursday. In the afternoon the first group of bereaved families was permitted to enter the innermost sanctuary to commune with the 15,021 war dead that were deified Wednesday night.

As early as 7 a.m. members of the families of those who were enshrined at the solemn rites held on Wednesday night began to gather at the sacred ground on Kudan Hill. At 8 a.m. Chief Priest General Takao Suzuki of the Yasukuni Shrine and officials of the Army and Navy proceeded to the inner shrine and performed the ceremony of opening the Holy Portals.

At 8:30 a.m. General Otozo Yamada, Chairman of the Grand Festival Committee, high ranking officials of the Army, Navy and the Government, and representatives of the units, to which those enshrined belonged, arrived, and Chief Priest General Suzuki solemnly delivered the opening address.

**Imperial Messenger Arrives**

The Imperial Messenger Count Niwada entered the sacred portals at 9 a.m. bearing the Imperial Offerings, with Premier and concurrently War Minister Hideki Tojo, Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada, General Yamada and others in attendance. Receiving the respectful welcome of the officials the Imperial Messenger advanced to the inner shrine and read the Imperial Message. He then performed the Shinto rite of presenting a branch of the sacred tree and retired.

Following the Imperial Messenger, two Naval landing party battalions from Yokosuka paid their respects while a Naval band played the

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## Today's Press Comments

**Friday, October 16, 1942**

**(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times Advertiser.)**

**Extraordinary Grand Festival**

CHUGAI—The Extraordinary Grand Festival of Yasukuni Shrine which began on Thursday will continue for six days. The loyal spirits who have been enshrined number 15,021. Together with the people of Japan, we express our most profound gratitude to the loyal spirits of the fallen heroes and, at the same time, pay our deepest respects to their bereaved families.

It cannot be denied that the families of the fallen heroes feel a sorrow for the passing of their dear ones, but at the same time there is the supreme satisfaction to know that their blood has served the cause of the Imperial land. That the nation is holding this festival for them is a glory and honor which will last through the ages, and the bereaved families feel an infinite happiness.

By the action of the enshrined spirits not only was the history of the new East Asia begun, but a great change in the history of the world has been brought about. Not only will the deeds of the loyal spirits be remembered forever, but their greatness of spirit will stand out as an example for all future generations. Thus their deeds have not been in vain.

Although the future of the War of Greater East Asia is long, the first stage has ended in magnificent victory, and the action of the second stage is being pushed forward. From what we have seen in the past a victory in this stage too is assured.

We reverence the noble spirits enshrined at Yasukuni and we understand greatness of the duties of the people, and the heavy responsibilities resting on the shoulders of

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## FIRST AWARDS GRANTED TO GALLANT MEN KILLED IN THE WAR ANNOUNCED

### 3,986 Army and 908 Navy Officers and Men Decorated With Order of Golden Kite, The China Affair Being Included

One Army officer and 16 Navy officers and men who died gloriously in the War of Greater East Asia were recipients of special honors granted as an act of grace from the Throne, it was revealed in the first conferment of posthumous honors in connection with the War of Greater East Asia jointly announced by the War and Navy Ministries and the Bureau of Decorations at midnight Thursday.

The conferment of these honors was under the recently revised regulations concerning the granting of the Order of the Golden Kite.

The conferment was announced jointly with the 42nd conferment of posthumous honors in connection with the China Affair, which incidentally was the last under the category of the China Affair which has been included in the War of Greater East Asia.

A total of 3,986 heroes of the Army and 908 heroes of the Navy were conferred the Order of the Golden Kite in two conferments.

**Hero-God of Air Honored**

The Army officer who posthumously was honored by grace from the Throne was the late Major-General Tateo Kato, the Hero-God of the Air, who died gallantly over Akyab after a spectacular record of achievement against the enemy. He was decorated with the Second Class Order of the Golden Kite. He was the first Army man to be honored under the new Order of the Golden Kite regulations.

The naval recipients of honors by grace from the Throne were the nine officers and men who manning the Special Attack Flotilla entered Pearl Harbor and contributed to destruction of the main strength of the American Pacific Fleet in Pearl Harbor on the day Japan declared war on America and Britain, and members of the Navy Air Force who distinguished themselves in this historic battle.

They were Commander Naoji Iwasa, Lieutenant Commander Masaharu Yokoyama, Lieutenant Commander Shigemi Furuno, First Lieutenant Akira Hiroo, Special Service Second-Class Sub-Lieutenant Naokichi Sasaki, Special Service Second-Class Sub-Lieutenant Shigenori Yokoyama, Warrant Officer Kiyoshi Inagaki, Warrant Officer Sadamu Ueda, and Warrant Officer Yoshio Katayama, members of the Special Attack Flotilla; Commander Mimori Suzuki, Special Service Flight First-Class Sub-Lieutenant Tsunenori Morita, Commander Saburo Makino, Special Service Flight First-Class Sub-Lieutenant Toshio Oyama, Special Service Flight First-Class Sub-Lieutenant Sueo Sukida, Commander Fusata Iida, and Special Service Flight Second-Class Sub-Lieutenant Ippei Goto, members of the Navy Air Force.

Forty five Army officers and men received special honors for services rendered in the War of Greater East Asia.

The Navy officers and men who received special honors numbered 66. Among them were Vice-Admiral Sukeyoshi Yashiro, Rear-Admiral Toshio Otake, and Rear-Admiral Yukio Kato.

Major-General Kato, revered by the people as Hero-God of the Air, was among the best known of Army airmen.

The history of the hero as air unit commander may be the history of the Army Air Force through the China Affair and the War of Greater East Asia.

There were few major air battles in the last phases of the China Affair and in the War of Greater East Asia in which he did not take part.

He was among the few living Army officers and men who received high honors for their services in the China Affair.

**Treasure of Force**

It was in the War of Greater East Asia that the distinguished Army Airman, who was esteemed as the treasure of the Army Air Force, performed most of the feats which will make his name imperishable. He fought at every turn in the Malay, Sumatra, Java, and Burma areas. He had the record of shooting down 270 enemy planes.

His glorious death came on May 22 of this year. The last service he rendered to the State on the battlefield earned him a citation, the seventh to have been awarded him during the China Affair and the War of Greater East Asia.

Commander Suzuki, who headed the list of Navy airmen who were decorated as an act of grace from the Throne, took part in the attack on Pearl Harbor delivered by the Imperial Navy Air Force on the day Japan went to war with America and Britain.

**Discharged Air Torpedo**

He was carrying an air torpedo, which he discharged at one of the main units of the American Pacific Fleet. When he saw that the deadly missile told, he threw himself in his plane at the ship on which his air torpedo had landed. For this exploit he was posthumously raised in rank by two grades as an act of grace from the Throne.

A Domei reporter interviewed the father of Commander Iwasa, leader of the Special Attack Flotilla which destroyed the American Pacific Fleet in the Battle of Hawaii.

He was told by the father of the Hero God that he had just been informed that his son had been honored once again.

The Hero God was decorated with the third class order of the Golden Kite.

"We all are in tears of gratitude for the additional great honor which has been bestowed on my son," Mr. Iwasa told the reporter.

Another Domei reporter visited the family of Lieutenant Commander Furuno, another member of the Special Attack Flotilla.

He found the father of the Hero God announcing to the spirit of his son the honor he had received from the Throne.

Mr. Furuno told of his plan to have Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, inscribe the monument to his son which is to be unveiled on the first anniversary of the death of his son.

He revealed to the reporter that the families of the nine members of the Special Attack Flotilla have made an arrangement under which they will meet in Tokyo in April of next year. At this meeting, he said, they would make a vow to behave as becoming the relatives of Hero Gods.

## *H.I.H. Prince Fushimi Attends Commencement At Submarine School*

**In the presence of His Imperial Highness Fleet-Admiral Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi, representing His Majesty the Emperor, the Navy Submarine School held its commencement ceremony on Thursday. Welcomed by naval officers and civil officials including the staff members of the Submarine School, His Imperial Highness arrived at the school at 10:10 a.m., and granted audience to various dignitaries including Admiral Soyemu Toyoda, Commander-in-Chief of the Kure Naval Station who represented the Navy Minister, and Rear Admiral Shuichiro Higuchi, President of the Submarine School. During the commencement ceremony the Imperial Prince awarded Imperial prizes to honor graduates.**

## ASIA DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE CLOSES

### Japanese, Chinese, Manchoukuo Delegates Resolve to Launch Movement December 8

The three day Asia Development Conference held at the Dai Toa Kaikan closed at noon Thursday after passing a resolution to launch a movement throughout Japan, Manchoukuo and China for the development of Asia commencing December 8, the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and the day which marked the real start of the establishment of an Asia freed from the insidious influence of America and Britain. The conference also adopted a resolution expressing its sincere thanks to the armed forces of the Japanese Empire.

The last day's discussion was concentrated on an inquiry into the ways and means of creating a system for the intensification of the Asia development campaign in the three nations.

The meeting also unanimously adopted a motion by the Japan Asia Development Federation that all existing organizations for the development of Asia in the three countries foster closer relations through the frequent exchange of liaison men.

Dr. Mannosuke Yamaoka, explaining the Japanese motion, declared, "Since Japan, Manchoukuo and China constitute an inseparable whole, it is most desirable that a common system for the intensification of the Asia Development Movement be adopted by the three powers. However, under the present circumstances, the nearest approach to this ideal would be to foster closer co-operation among the existing organizations in the three countries."

Mr. Tanemori Irie, a director of the Japan Asia Development Federation, voicing approval of the motion, stated that the measure will be largely instrumental in further consolidating the ties between the three powers for their common ideal, which in turn is aimed at bringing about lasting peace to the entire world.

Mr. Chang Huan-siang, representative of the Concordia Association of Manchoukuo, declared that the maintenance of a liaison system is absolutely necessary. He added that the Concordia Association will launch a national movement for Asia Development which is suited to the nature of Manchoukuo, whose population is made up of various diverse elements.

Mr. Lin Po-sheng, representing the East Asia League of Nations of China, said that his organization will redouble its efforts to inculcate the

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## CHUNGKING ADVISER NAMED

### Former Correspondent Chamberlain Chosen for New Post

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 14.—The Australian Ministry of Information announced that J. H. Chamberlain, former Far Eastern correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, has been appointed adviser to the Chungking regime, a dispatch reaching here from Sydney revealed today.

Mr. Chamberlain is at present residing in Australia, the same report stated.

### Chen Addresses Cadets

C.P.S.

NANKING, October 15.—The cadets of the third-term class of the Central Police Academy held their graduation ceremony recently. Inspiring speeches were given by Chen Chun, Minister of Interior,

# SAME IDEALS BIND NIPPON AND CHINA

## Lin Pai-sheng Proves Defense Of East Asia Is Inherited Responsibility

Editor's Note: This is the second instalment of the text of the brilliant speech delivered by Lin Pai-sheng, Minister of Publicity of the National Government of China and Chief Secretary of the National Movement Propelling Commission at the meeting held at the Kanda Kyoritsu Auditorium Tuesday sponsored under the auspices of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Dai Nippon Asia Development Association, and the Tokyo Municipality. The third and concluding instalment will be published in tomorrow's morning edition.

In history, we invariably find traces of sorrow and sacrifices. Reflecting over these, we are just overwhelmed with a sense of self-responsibility. Indeed we feel ashamed of not being able to live up to the expectations of others. In fact, the peace which we are endeavoring to establish is still far from being attained for there are numerous difficulties in the path. In order to fulfil our responsibility, we must overcome many rugged and steep obstacles. Painstaking and untiring labor is required for the attainment of this ideal. When we think of these things, we are thrust into a state of restlessness and confusion. Hence, we wish to ask Japan, our ally, for encouragement.

I keep repeating that as Minister of Publicity I do not want to propagandize anything devoid of reasonableness. This being the case, I have nothing in particular to mention of my country that would be of any special interest to you. However, I sincerely wish to tell you something about the thoughts embodied by our young men. Without any doubt they express unusual enthusiasm and eagerness in regarl to the defense of East Asia. I am sure that you are concerned with the tendency of the thought of these young men of our country in the past as well as in the future. At the same time, I should like you to note the mission of the Chinese National Movement.

To be sure, you may suppose that many young men of China are imbued with ideas of liberalism based on the European and American ideals, as well as communism and anti-Japanese sentiment. It is not necessary to worry about these erroneous suppositions, but the question is how to rectify or purge these thoughts and to remove the root of such ideas. Ie is therefore necessary to study European and American liberalism and Communism to devise counter-measures against them. There is also the need for a careful study of history to investigate whether this trend of young men's thoughts can be justified or not.

We have to consider the two stages of external changes, the periods prior t oand after the Manchurian Incident. One hundred years ago, during the time of the Opium War, America and Russia reportedly dispatched their combined fleet to invade Japan. This was none other than the fleet under the command of Commodore Perry. At about the same time ,Britain sent 200,000 troops to China, causing a great menace. Britain, America and Russia were motivated by selfish ambitions to conquer and bring Asia under their control.

In Japan, a movement for the expulsion of foreigners was then launched, and although it brought great confusion, it helped to bring about the Meiji Restoration. In China, on the other hand, a revolutionary movement was also staged by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen. This movement was solely for the purpose of setting up a stable, all-powerful government to withstand the molestations of foreign countries. However, the national revolution ended in a fiasco twice, while the success scored by Japan through the Meiji Restoration has enabled her not only to defend herself but also the whole of East Asia.

Thus one was able to succeed, while the other failed, but the motives as well as the objectives of the two countries were essentially the same. Japan and China both had in mind the identical purpose of defending East Asia, and it is exceedingly regrettable that these two countries had to resort to the Sino-Japanese War some 40 years ago. No doubt this war broke out due to mutual misunderstanding as well as to the insidious schemings of America and Britain who tried in every possible way to sever the friendly relations between Japan and China. Surely, it was the pernicious plot of these two countries to estrange these two major Powers in East Asia, but fortunately, they failed.

It was about this time that the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen vociferously voiced the need of befriending Japan. Dr. Sun asserted that the basic principle underlying his national revolutionary movement was that China should link herself with Japan. The guiding spirit of his movement was emphatically explained to all the nationals of China by him. And it is recalled that many of the friendly neighboring countries gave their unstinted support to the movement. Why? Because they knew that the movement was for the recovery and emancipation of East Asia.

Following the failure of the late leader's revolutionary movement, five years after the Sino-Japanese War, the second revolutionary movement was launched in Canton Province. This also ended in failure. I recall that there was a Japanese who participated in this movement and who shed his blood for the cause.

It can be seen that the great Asiatic principle advocated by Dr. Sun Yat-sen wanted the regeneration of China and the ultimate construction of East Asia through collaboration with Japan. Unfortunately, however, Japan and China had to fight each other, resulting in the sacrificing of many lives. The misunderstanding between them became worse. Nevertheless, the basic relations have never been severed.

Even during the Manchurian Incident, Britain, America and Russia plotted to cut off Sino-Japanese relations. However, following the example set by Dr. Sun, President Wang Ching-wei advocated the need of cooperating with Japan for the defense of China. Although the Manchurian Incident was taken advantage of by Britain and America, President Wang did not rely on the League of Nations. He did what he thought was right. And when he further advocated the need of Japan-China collaboration through the conclusion of the armistice for the Shanghai Incident, his regime was made the target of attack by a large number of Chinese nationals. Even under such adverse circumstances, President Wang Ching-wei, then president of the Executive Yuan, still continued his bold march for the realization of his great Asiatic principle.

(To Be Concluded)

## *New 50 Sen Currency Made of Better Paper Will Be Issued Soon*

**A new 50 sen paper currency will be put into circulation sometime in December, it was revealed Thursday by the Government. The new currency will remain the same size as those now in circulation, but will be made of better quality paper, it was revealed. A unique new design will differentiate the bills from the present ones. In the center will be a replica of the Yasukuni Shrine, with a golden kite in the upper right-hand corner and a cherry blossom in the opposite corner.**

## *Units Worship Newly Deified At Kudan Hill*

(Continued from Page 1)

strains of Mizuku Kabane. Then General Kotaro Nakamura, Commander of the Eastern Section, his staff, and the representatives of various units stepped forward to speak in spirit with their now enshrined fallen comrades. The rays of the autumn sun glittered on fixed bayonets as each unit presented arms before the sacred altar. To the watching members of the bereaved families, it brought remembrances of things past of their dear ones before they gave their lives for their country and a full realization of the glory and honor that were now theirs.

In the afternoon, at 1 p.m. the first group of bereaved families was granted the honor to enter the innermost sanctuary and commune with their enshrined dear ones. These people of the first group were from Karafuto, Hokkaido, Aomori, Iwate, Akita, Miyagi, Gumma, and a part of Tokyo. An emotion different from the one experienced by them on Wednesday night, but one equally as great enwrapped these people as they looked upon the Holy Mirror, the Holy object which contained the spirits of the newly enshrined gods.

**Entertained at Theaters**

Covered with a profound ecstacy which can be attained only after one is conscious of having made a noble and superior sacrifice for a lofty ideal, the members of the bereaved families returned to their lodgings. At night, six of the leading theaters in Tokyo, including the Kabuki-za, Shimbashi Embu-jo and the Tokyo Geki-jo were thrown open to them, to entertain and rest their tired bodies and souls.

Other groups of bereaved families who were scheduled to worship at the inner shrine later were granted the honor of being allowed to visit the Imperial Gardens in the Imperial Palace and at Shinjuku, where once again they felt the boundlessness of the Imperial Graces.

## Freetown Air Raided

**By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)**

ROME, October 14.—According to a dispatch reaching here from Tangier, the capital of Sierra Leone, Freetown, was air raided last Sunday afternoon by unidentified planes, and the anti-aircraft units of the city are said to have responded with firing. Air alarm was sounded for the first time in West Africa, it is said.

## GOVERNMENT PREPARES FOR 81ST DIET SESSION

### Introduction of Draft Budget, Important Bills Arranged Thursday

With the forthcoming 81st session of the Imperial Diet near at hand, the Government made arrangements for introducing the draft budget and various important bills necessary for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia at Thursday's meeting of the Cabinet.

Today's regular meeting of the Cabinet was advanced one day and was held Thursday morning at the Premier's official residence attended by all State Ministers.

According to the decision adopted at Thursday's meeting, bills to be introduced to the forthcoming Diet session will be limited to those directly connected with the prosecution of the current war and the number of bills will also be restricted as far as possible.

Furthermore, the introduction of bills calling for supplementary appropriations by January 15 next year was also decided.

## *Today's Press Comments*

(Continued from Page 1)

our leaders. By a sound accomplishment of each individual duty alone can it be said that we are carrying on in the same spirit as of those who gave their lives for the nation. Our leaders must not forget these great responsibilities even in dream. There is nothing impossible. If the 100,000,000 people cooperate as one, nothing will be done to violate the spirit of the loyal souls.

Looking back on the occasions on which the people on the home front displayed their true spirit, there is no doubt that, with wise leadership of our authorities, there will be occasions when this spirit will be shown in an increasingly greater degree. The people too, without merely waiting for leadership, must go forward and do their duties as loyal subjects. These things will do much to satisfy the souls of the enshrined.

It is of great significance that the Extraordinary Grand Festival is being held at this season. Together with the people, we must express our respectful and reverent gratitude to the enshrined spirits.

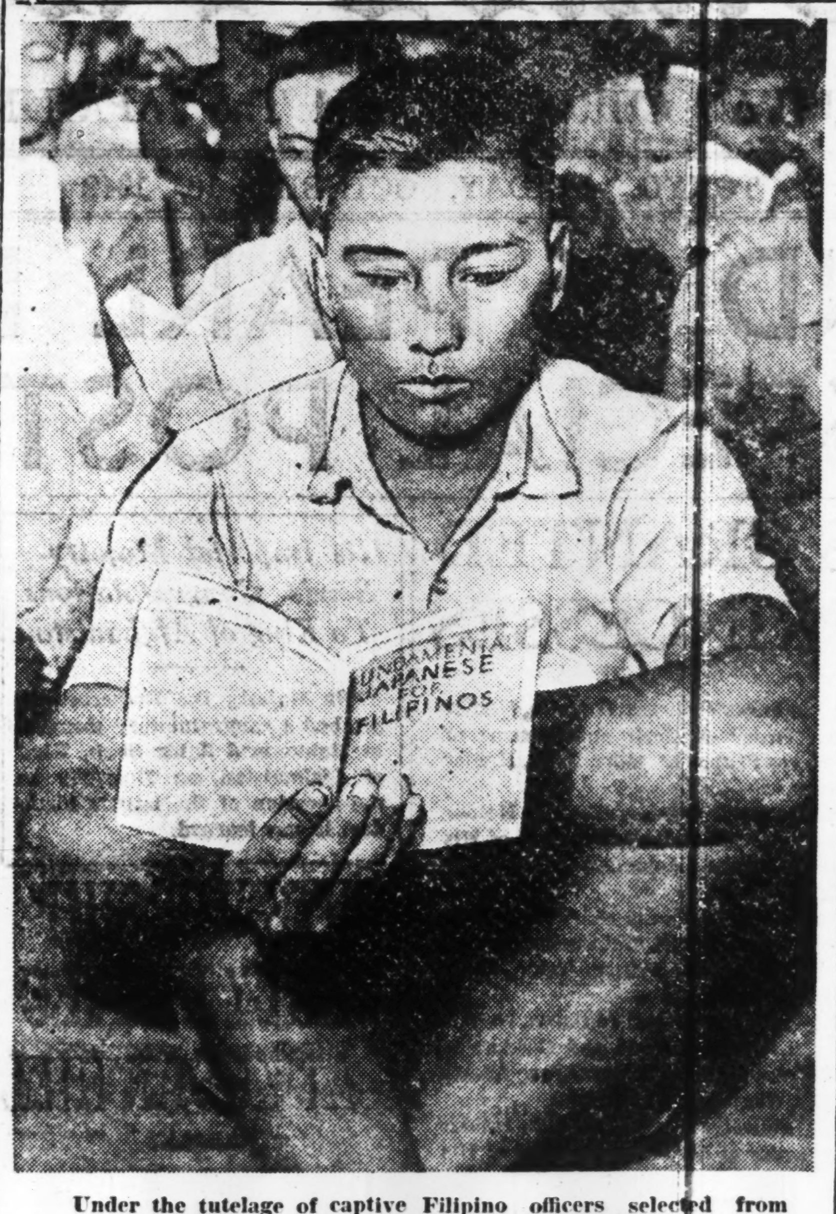
**The Yasukuni Festival**

ASAHI—A memorial service for the departed souls of 15,021 war heroes enshrined in the Yasukuni Shrine, was solemnly held Wednesday night at the Shrine for the second time since the outbreak of the current War of Greater East Asia. Beginning from Thursday, the Yasukuni Shrine Festival will be held for six days until the 20th of this month.

Five years and three months have already elapsed since the current China Affair broke out and ten months since the outbreak of the current War of Greater East Asia. During this period the Japanese officers and men on the various fronts have fought daringly and gallantly and, as a result, the Chungking regime has been driven to its last stage of defeat, while almost all of the American and British positions and bases in East Asia have been reduced and occupied by the Imperial Forces. Thus Japan today is marching triumphantly on the resplendent way opened for her and leading her to sure victory.

However, at this time when Japan is enjoying unprecedented prosperity, our heartfelt appreciation to the departed souls enshrined in the Yasukuni Shrine, to those who have laid down their lives for the cause of the sacred war, has never even for a moment escaped our minds. The 100,000,000 people of Japan should at this moment be fully prepared to cope with any difficulties which may confront them in the future, and stand firmly determined to fight out the current war until final victory is won.

## Learning His A-I-U-E-O



**Under the tutelage of captive Filipino officers selected from among those at O'donnell, Filipino war prisoners at the Stotsemburg concentration camp are shown above deeply engrossed in the study of Japanese. Although these men have long been duped by the honeyed words of American troops who used them as shields in their futile struggle against the Imperial Forces, they are now rapidly beginning to realize the true definition of the magnanimous Way of the Japanese Warrior as well as the fact that they are Asiatic people and that their services will be invaluable for the construction of the new Philippines.** (Courtesy of the War Ministry)

## *Kosuda Named Ordnance Head By War Office*

(Continued from Page 1)

uate of the Military Cadet School and the Imperial University. After serving at the Army Technical Headquarters, he was ordered to Britain and France. Subsequently he was made Chief of the Ordnance Section of the War Ministry. In 1939 he became Director of the Ordnance Bureau of the War Ministry.

## C.R.B. Notes Agreeable

C.P.S.

NANKING, October 15.—As a result of negotiations, between Chinese and Japanese financial authorities, the Japanese community there has spontaneously commenced to pay and accept C.R.B. notes as well as military yen.

## MANCHOUKUOAN FIRM PERFECTS NEW STEEL

### Special Product Superior to That Imported From Sweden Is Manufactured

Domei

HSINKING, October 15.—As a major contribution to Japan's efforts in bringing the War of Greater East Asia to a successful conclusion, the Tung Pien Tao Development Company of Manchoukuo, which has applied all efforts to increase iron and steel production in Manchoukuo, has succeeded in the manufacture of a special steel, it was learned today.

Under the instructions of the above-mentioned concern, the Erh Tao Chiang Electric Steel Factory undertook the study of the manufacture of the special steel, succeeding in this most important task after months of hard and untiring labor.

The special steel thus produced is said to be superior in quality than the hard steel imported from Sweden, it was further learned.

## *Asia Development Conference Closes*

(Continued from Page 1)

ideals of East Asia Development to the entire Chinese people.

Mr. Chang Tzu-ching, representative of the Hsinmin Society of North China, also spoke, promising increased efforts in the Asia Development movement in his country.

The resolution of thanks to the Imperial Forces adopted by the conference reads: "The Japanese Imperial Forces have fought bravely in spite of many difficulties, achieving brilliant war results on land and sea, thereby securing all the places which the United States and Great Britain had used as bases for their invasion of Asia.

"The organizations interested in the development of Asia in Japan, Manchoukuo and China hereby highly praise the glorious exploits of the Japanese Imperial Forces and hope that they may display their military and naval might more than ever before to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a successful conclusion. At the same time we express our deep condolence to the officers and soldiers who have fallen in action and sympathy to those who have been wounded or taken by illness on war fronts."

## *Japanese Studying Lushan Plant Life*

(Continued from Page 1)

almost impossible for Japanese scientists to collect specimens of Chinese medicinal herbs, animals and plants because of the strong anti-Japanese feeling prevailing then. Since the outbreak of the China Affair, however, Japanese research workers were able, through the assistance of the military authorities and others, to engage actively in the field of their investigations throughout the areas occupied by the Japanese Forces.

Lushan was picked as the ideal place of investigation in view of the existence there of many plants typically found in Central China. It is considered as a great botanical garden. Further researches are expected to make known the real scientific

## Japanese Present Gifts

C.P.S.

NANKING, October 15.—In appreciation of the hospitality received by them during their mission to China, the three Japanese Special Envoys, Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, Hachiro Arita and Ryutaro Nagai, have presented beautiful gifts to the members of the Chinese State Reception Committee through the Japanese Embassy.

## Wang Gets Ningpo Report

C.P.S.

NANKING, October 15.—President Wang Ching-wei received in audience Shen En-chiao, director of the East Chekiang Administration, who gave a detailed report on the administrative affairs in Ningpo.

## SPORTS WEEK SCHEDULED

**Thousands of Soft Balls, Tennis Balls to Be Distributed**

Thousands of soft balls and tennis balls will be distributed among various organizations throughout the country in preparation for the autumn physical training week which commences October 29, it was announced by the Welfare Ministry on Wednesday.

In Tokyo Prefecture alone 1,061 dozen soft balls and 1,037 dozen tennis balls will be distributed to various athletic organizations formed by company and factory employees as well as neighborhood associations.

It was disclosed that schools and sports bodies affiliated with the Baseball Association and the Tennis Association, which have been already amply supplied with balls, will be excluded from the distribution.

## BUSINESSMAN HITS CHIANG

C.P.S.

SAIGON, October 15—Impending economic collapse as a result of the rapid depreciation of the so-called "fapi" growing disaffection of the so-called "fapi" growing disaffection among the people over compulsory military conscription and ruthless requisition of farmers' properties, the lack of munitions since the cutting of the Burma Road, and, worst of all, the ever-widening cleavage between the Chungkingites and the Communists, within the areas under the tyrannical rule of the Chungking regime, were disclosed by Chang Cheng-fan, an influential Chinese business magnate in this region, and formerly a high official of the Chungking regime, who returned to Saigon about the middle of last May after the Japanese Imperial Forces had occupied the Kwangchow Bay where he had been residing for some time.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KOBE AGENT: Suwa Kogyo K.K. 101, 6-chome, Motomachi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Motomachi 4-1008


# *A Slogan Contest!*

**WANTED: Slogans of the War of Greater East Asia**

Terse, pointed slogans expressing either or both of the following ideas are wanted:

1. The united determination of Japan's 100,000,000 in the execution of the War of Greater East Asia.
2. The determination to fight until the United States and the British Empire shall have been thoroughly defeated.

### *Conditions*

1. Slogans are to be submitted in English or Japanese and if presented in Japanese they will be translated and judged accordingly. Any number of slogans may be submitted.
2. Slogans must be written on Government Postal Cards, and must include full name and address of sender. They must be sent to the Slogan Contest, the Japan Times and Advertiser, No. 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, not later than October 20, 1942.

### *Judges*

3. The ten best and five second best slogans submitted by the contestants will be selected by the following judges, and the result will be announced in the Japan Times and Advertiser on November 20, 1942. The judges are:
Colonel Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of Imperial Headquarters
Captain Hideo Hiraide, Sectional Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters
Akiyoshi Tajiri, Chief of the Investigation Department, Foreign Office
Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information
Renichi Yanami, Chief of Propaganda Section, Taisei-yokusan-kai
Eiji Yoshikawa, writer
Ki Kimura, writer
Toshi Go, President, Japan Times and Advertiser.
4. A prize of ¥100 will be awarded for the ten best slogans and a subscription of the Japan Times & Advertiser for a half-year for the five second best slogans. The copy-right on these fifteen slogans will be held by the Japan Times and Advertiser.

# 大東亞戰爭標語募集

**募集標語**

大東亞戰爭ニ對スル一億國民ノ決意ヲ示スモノナルコト
米英擊滅ヲ見ルマデ戰ヒ抜ク決意ヲ示スニ足ルモノナルコト
以上双方又ハソノ一ヲ内容トスル簡單明瞭ニシテ寸鐵殺人的ノ標語ナルコト

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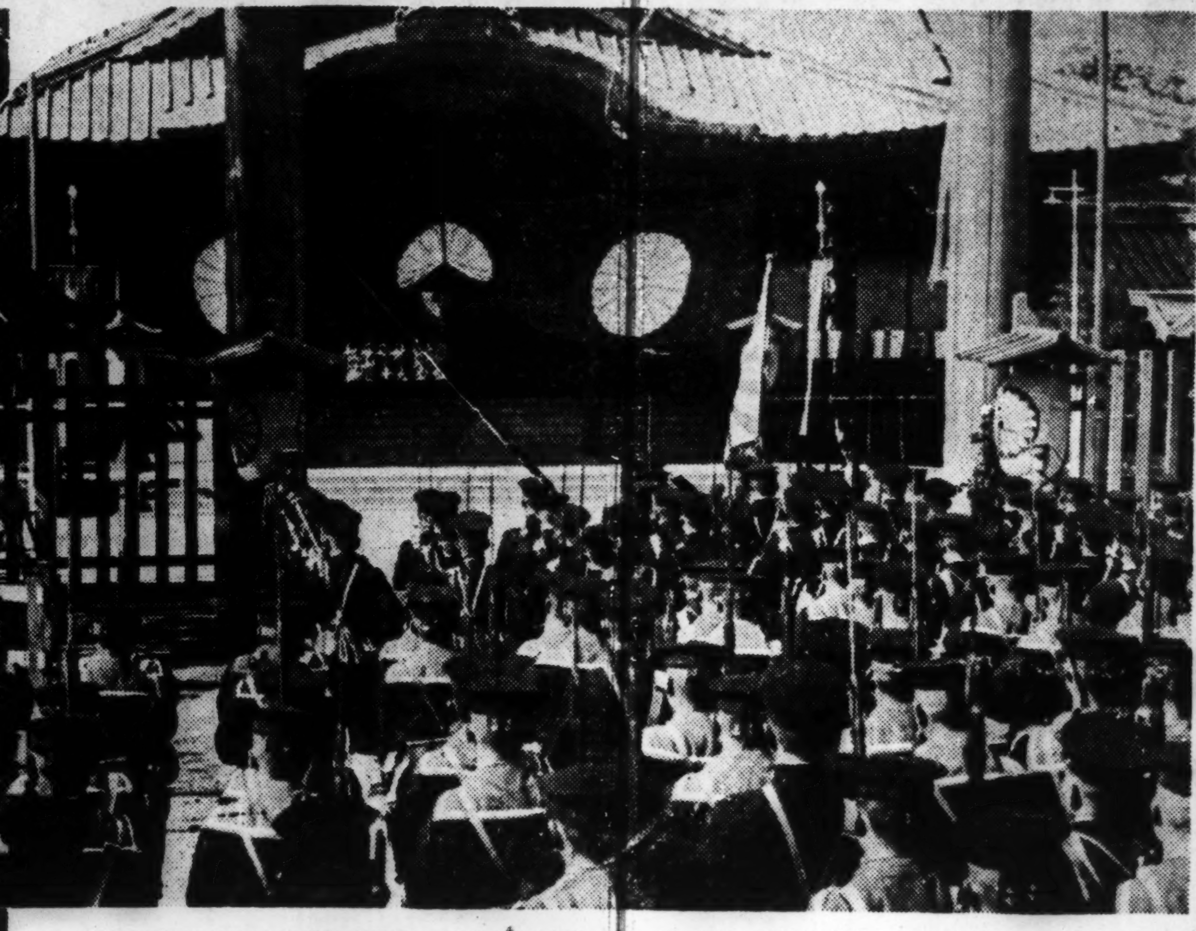
# Eventful First Day at Extraordinary Grand Festival of Yasukuni Shrine



Left, representatives of Army units Thursday morning as they marched through the Great Torii and proceeded to the sacred altar of the Yasukuni Shrine to pay homage to their former comrades, who were enshrined in solemn rites Wednesday night, and right, bluejackets from Yokosuka presenting arms in honor of the newly deified.

# FAST NIPPON ACTION BEWILDERS BRITISH

## Former Asahi Reporter in London Writes About Life Since Start of War

Complete amazement and bewilderment gripped the British people when they learned of the speedy action of the Japanese Forces which blasted Pearl Harbor soon after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The news of the sinking of the Repulse and the Prince of Wales, the pride and boast of the English Navy, caused the British to admire secretly the mighty power of the Japanese Navy, according to a recent article by Fumio Fukui, former Asahi correspondent in London in the Shukan Asahi (Asahi Weekly).

The article describes the life of the Japanese residents in London at the outbreak of war and their life in the internment camp in the Isle of Man as follows:

"The British government officials had insisted that they had nothing to do with the Japanese-American negotiations. The newspapers here, voiced only the public opinions expressed in the United States in regard to the progress of the negotiations. However, the Japanese residents in England were prepared for the worst.

**Was Playing Chess**

"On the night of December 7, which was December 8 in Japan, I was engaged in a game of Japanese chess with other Japanese residents when suddenly a Daily Mail reporter rushed into the room and shouted, 'The Home Office has just announced that Pearl Harbor was bombed by the Japanese Navy!' At last the day finally came which we had more or less anticipated. The news stunned me for a minute. Immediately, I decided to go to the Japanese Embassy. With the aid of a flashlight Mr. K and I went out of the building and waited for a taxi in Oxford corner, but as none was available, we rode a bus. Looking around me, I realized that the passengers were not yet aware of the declaration of war. For this, I felt somewhat relieved.

"When we reached the Embassy we found Mr. Yamada, secretary to the Embassy, surrounded by people busily reading the Reuters ticker news. Some excitedly said, 'It looks as though Oklahama city was air-raided.' Newspaper correspondents and embassy members were assembled when Shinichi Kamimura, the acting Ambassador arrived from a visit to the country. For the meantime, we decided to go back to our offices.

"Though it was midnight when I returned to my office, located in the Reuters Building, the place was in an uproar as news of the declaration of war had been received. In the corridor, I saw armed guards who looked at me suspiciously. Leaving a note to my secretary to look after business matter, I hurriedly left the office. It was already 1 a.m. when I returned to my hotel. Anticipating arrest at any moment, I put my room in order and packed the things I might need when interned. At 4 a.m. I went to bed, but could not go to sleep as thoughts ran riot through my mind.

"It was still dark when I left the hotel at 7:30 the following morning. Arriving at Reuters, I saw the announcement by President Roosevelt confirming the great damages at Pearl Harbor, published in the ticker news. I bid goodby to Reuters' staff members and when going out, I noticed that my office room had already been meticulously cleaned. I paid a courtesy call on the Japanese Embassy and with three of my friends, I went to 'Hinode' (Japanese restaurant) to eat sukiyaki probably for the last time. One of my friends remarked, 'I have just heard that the Japanese people at Mitsui Company were arrested.'

**Hear Churchill Speak**

"Nothing happened to us that day I again went back to my hotel. As my radio was disconnected, I listened to the one in the next room. That night I heard the speech by Prime Minister Winston Churchill declaring war against Japan. His voice sounded pathetically weak with intermittent coughs interrupting his address.

"On December 9, two days after the declaration, Mr. H and Mr. K of Domei were arrested. Mr. K of Nichi Nichi was likewise apprehended the next day. I was still free. Becoming bold, I ventured out into the streets and watched the Christmas sale in the department stores. I even dared to go the theaters but no one looked at me with suspicion or hatred.

"On December 10, the British public were astounded by the news of the sinking of the Prince of Wales and Repulse by the Imperial Navy. Instead of displaying anger at this loss, they seemed to be struck with admiration for the mighty Japanese Navy. The papers reported that Prime Minister Churchill was so utterly amazed and bewildered by the news that he forgot to wear his hat to parliament. After formally announcing the sinking of the two warships, he left parliament with a heavy heart, looking extremely downcast. When some of us gathered at a certain restaurant, I overheard some Britishers remarks on the prowess of Japan to have sunk the invincible battleships with only the use of airplanes.

**Has Xmas Eve at Hinode**

"By this time, most of my friends were interned. I earnestly desired to join my friends at their confinement camp. On Christmas eve, after a visit to the Embassy, I went to Hinode. There I found a man known as Donald who was rumored to be working for the British Home Ministry. I sat down beside him and bitterly attacked Britain predicting the future downfall of the British Empire. I knew that he would soon arrest me as an exceedingly dangerous character.

"After lunch, I went back to the hotel, and was just on the verge of taking a nap when I heard a knock on the door. Opening it, I was confronted by a policeman from Scotland Yard. He said politely that he was very sorry to have to arrest me on Christmas eve. Passing crowds of people who had gathered for the Christmas festivity, I was led to the front door where a car was waiting. The night fog had settled down on London's dimly lighted streets. Without gay illuminated Christmas trees, London was welcoming the third Christmas since the outbreak of the German-British war. The automobile soon took us to an internment prison in the city. There I found my so-called friend to whom I had talked at lunch.

"I was interned in an old Catholic High School building with 40 or 50 people of other nationalities, including Germans, Austrians, Jews, Dutch, Poles, Belgians, Czechs, and also a few Russians and Americans. At the end of the month, three Japanese mariners were brought to the internment prison.

**Moved to Manchester**

"On January 5, the Japanese internees with the exception of Mr. M were moved to Manchester. The next morning we boarded a ship and after a four-hour voyage we arrived at the Isle of Man. This island, located between Scotland and Ireland, is very small, about 20 miles in length. Looking through a hatch window, I saw a signal station on top of a hill, which reminded me of an old castle. Sea gulls were seen dipping their wings in the blue waters of the inlet. We were then put in the charge of a military officer who continuously called us 'Jap, Jap.'

"It was a very beautiful evening. The town of Douglas, on the north-eastern coast of the island, looked deserted and desolate as hotels and restaurants were all closed for the winter. Scattered pieces of paper were seen here and there on the ground. The evening sun cast its colorful rays on them. We walked along the shore toward the internment camp, passing a group of hotels and camps for the Finns and Hungarins. A sign-board with R. J. clearly marked our camp. The building was some 100 meters long, surrounded by wire-entanglements.

"With four blankets loaded on our shoulders, we entered the building to be warmly greeted by our friends Someone said, 'I have cleaned your room today. Bath is ready too.' I noticed that they all looked pale. For supper we were served toast, sprinkled with beans. I was told that occasionally better food was had.

"About 90 Japanese occupied the two buildings. We set up our own regulations and did the cooking and cleaning. We received foodstuffs daily, which consisted mainly of potatoes and bread. Twice a week, smoked mackerel and salted codfish were distributed but no fresh fish was had during the entire internment. On rare occasions, we were given lamb or small bits of meat.

**Wait for Spring to Come**

"It was not unbearably cold even during the winter but as the hotels were built for summer use, snowflakes were frequently blown inside. A siren, warning approaching ships, shrieked continuously all day long. It sounded like hobgoblins, ceaselessly calling out to us and disturbing our sleep. The dreary winter ushered in the warm, beautiful months of spring. Whenever we were allowed to stroll outside the camp premises, we experienced great delight in finding snowdrop flowers blooming prettily on the southern cliff. In a deserted garden near the camp, we saw purple-colored crocus and lilacs. The tail-less cats, common in this island, were seen playfully running after each other.

"We made our living quarters as comfortable as possible and set aside rooms for a library, pingpong, and billiards. Twice a week we went to a playground to play baseball. Thinking of the Japanese naval men working without any holidays, we too occupied ourselves with various subjects.

"At the end of March, most of the Japanese mariner internees were moved to Scotland and only about 30 of us were left. We divided ourselves into four groups and performed daily tasks in turns. Some made 'Udon' (Japanese macaroni) while Viscount K volunteered to act as the barber.

**Some Decline in Health**

"With the coming of summer, we learned that a preliminary agreement on the exchange of internees had been reached between Japan and Britain. By this time, some of the Japanese internees showed signs of declining health, because of the lack of fresh fruits and vegetables. Radishes that we had grown were the only fresh vegetable while eggs and fruits were totally absent from our table. Some became so sick that they had to be sent to a hospital.

"During the confinement, all Japanese internees cooperated willingly and heartily. Differences of social status and age were totally discarded. We ate the same food and participated in all duties and at the same time observed strict etiquette. The British who are imbued with class feeling could not conceive of the Japanese discarding class distinction to cooperate with one another. The British guards often stood outside the dire-entanglements and curiously watched us working together.

"Only July 16, we were informed of the formal agreement on the exchange of internees. Two days later, we were loaded on a truck which was to take us to the port. I turned back to get my last look at the camp which quickly disappeared from view as the car sped on."

# One Year of Tojo Cabinet

## Nation Filled With Emotion as it Looks Back Over Tremendous Developments With Japan Now In Control of Southwestern Pacific

**Part I**

Ever swift is the flow of time. A year ago today, October 16, 1941, the Konoye Cabinet resigned en masse, giving as the reason for the move "a divergence of views within the Cabinet on the execution of national policies." Two days later a new Cabinet headed by General Hideki Tojo came into being.

Negotiations between Japan and the United States, conducted in a subtle, tense atmosphere, came to rupture. The Imperial Rescript declaring war on America and Britain was granted on December 8, 1941. Resolutely did our Army and Navy rise in arms to crush our long-standing adversaries. Brilliant initial victories were won in Hawaii, Malay, at Hongkong, in Burma, the former Dutch East Indies and elsewhere. With the expansion of war results, the whole southwestern Pacific is under our complete control. With construction work in the occupied areas in full swing, invincible strategic positions have been firmly set up everywhere in Greater East Asia.

The Japanese nation, with the expectations of the 1,000,000,000 people of Greater East Asia behind it, means to fight the war through, no matter how protracted, firmly convinced of ultimate victory. Looking back over the year that has passed, we are filled with emotion over the kaleidoscopic metamorphoses that have taken place in the short span.

The most salient feature of the Tojo Cabinet was that a General in active service was made the Premier and his concurrent assumption of the portfolios of War and Home. There had been a popular demand that military affairs and politics be placed under one unified control in order that the country might tide itself over the unprecedented crisis facing it. This demand was fulfilled by the Premier's concurrent assumption of the post of War Minister. And this enabled the Cabinet to act with remarkable decision in carrying out the vital national policies dictated by the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and the ultra-crisis following it.

No less significant is the line-up of the four Cabinet Bureau Chiefs who, as the Premier's right-hand men, wield political influence such as was not seen in previous Cabinets. At their daily conferences starting at 8:00 o'clock every morning, these men are hard at work on national policies to assist the Premier in reaching decisions. These men form a brain trust, so to speak, for the Premier. Significance is attached to the presence of Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, President of the Planning Board, and Naoki Hoshino, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, both men of action, under Premier Tojo, reputedly a man of blitz-action. This line-up has spurred the carrying out the Cabinet's motto "Decisive Action." Also, by the active use of the four Cabinet Bureau Chiefs the Premier's powers have been enlarged and his political leadership strengthened in accordance with a popular demand.

In his broadcast speech immediately after the formation of his Cabinet, Premier Tojo expressed his immutable determination by declaring: "We are face to face with an unprecedented crisis. Only by taking swift yet judicious action under the August Virtue of His Majesty the Emperor can we tide the country over the crisis. With this conviction I place myself at the head of the affairs of State with unflinching determination."

Indeed, the situation both at home and abroad was of such gravity that every move of the Government had an immediate and vital bearing upon the national destiny.

America and Britain, which were at the bottom of the China Affair, thinking that Japan had been weakened through its protraction, threw down their mask and came into the open to challenge us and oppress us. Their undisguised provocation took the form of the freezing of Japanese assets, the Anglo-American-Dutch joint boycott of oil against Japan, the A-B-C-D military alliance, the strengthening of the armament of the Philippines, Hongkong, Singapore, Guam, and other points. Japan's relations with America and Britain came to the worst. Both the Konoye and the Tojo Cabinets with the utmost patience made every effort to cause the two countries to reconsider their attitude.

On November 5, 1941, Ambassador Saburo Kurusu, at the Premier's behest, flew to Washington to assist Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura in the Japanese-American negotiations. This attracted the attention of the whole world as indicating that Japanese-American relations had reached their final stage.

The Japanese Government, while sincerely solicitous of an amicable settlement in a spirit of mutual cooperation and concession, made preparations against any emergency. An extraordinary session of the Diet was convened and an extraordinary gubernatorial conference held in November to arouse national morale. Diplomatic negotiations were conducted with French Indo-China and Thailand in order that Japan might be prepared against hostile America and Britain.

The Japanese-American negotiations broke down. Once war broke out, Japan, mobilizing her full force, scored brilliant results and won decisive strategic vantages.

In the several weeks preceding the final show-down, the Tojo Cabinet was at great pains to maintain national prestige and to guide and control public opinion, thereby laying the foundation of the success of the operations at the outset of the war. Great, indeed, was the Cabinet's achievement.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MINK coat with cap, in good condition. New style. Moderate price. Please apply Box 344, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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# SOUTH SEAS HISTORY MARKED BY HEROISM

## Early Japanese Activities in South Distinguished by Individual Effort

### MOST SETTLERS IN LUZON

The activities of Japanese pilgrim settlers in the South Sea region are replete with meritorious deeds. Their enterprise during the latter part of the 16th century and the early part of the 17th century are not only of historic importance, but also valuable as signposts incidentally illustrating the severe competition then prevailing between several European and Oriental countries for the acquisition of colonies and concessions.

The names of Nagamasa Yamada, who rose to become the feudal lord of a Siamese province, and Shichirobei Kadoya, who led a brilliant career in Cochin China, are familiar to Japanese heroes of fiction. But it is no exaggeration to say that there is not a single book or document that correctly appraises the exploits of these two daring pioneers of southward expansion at the very dawn of international struggle in the East, their influence in local societies and the exact motives that impelled them and other Japanese to move into that section of the earth.

The British, Germans, French and Dutch who had for a long time close connections with the various South Sea countries had well-organized institutes either in their respective homelands or in South Sea territories to investigate the achievements of their ancestors, and compiled several authoritative books, including the History of the Philippines and the History of Indo-China in which the accomplishments of the Spaniards and the French in the South Seas are vividly described.

**Not Stray Hazards**

It cannot be denied that Occidental incursions were not stray hazards of obscure individuals designed to give vent to a self centered adventurous spirit or ambition; in fact, those undertakings were systematically carried out under the direction of European governments, and most of the persons who participated in such projects were men of high intelligence and social standing. Hence, their actions stood a better chance of becoming immortalized than those of unknown people.

Practically the reverse was the case with regard to the inroads of old Japanese settlers who, with the exception of Nagamasa Yamada and a few others, pursued their perilous vocation of their own accord. As they were adventurous people acting on their own, their activities yielded irregular and limited results and so they failed to form a well-knit community by themselves. This is the reason why the Japanese towns in the South Seas had a short span of life. Moreover, these men left no records of their life histories and achievements. On top of this, the adoption of the seclusion policy by the Tokugawa Shogunate ostracized them, causing their descendants to be gradually absorbed into local societies.

The rapid social changes in the early part of the modern age spurred the southward move of the people which had gathered momentum since the Momoyama period. On the assumption of power by Iyeyasu Tokugawa, the southward urge received new impetus on account of the new administration's policy of friendly dealings with foreign nations and encouragement of foreign trade.

**Seal Ships**

Iyeyasu, soon after his victory at Sekigahara, issued the red seal sailing licence called Goshuin-jo. It was a combined passport and ship's nationality certificate. He devised this trade permit system with the understanding of all foreign nations then maintaining contact with Japan. Thus red seal ships became familiar sights in every port in the South Sea area.

The Japanese settlers in the South had two different ways of residing in towns. Either they formed a community by themselves at a certain place creating a Japanese colony, or they lived along with other foreign settlers in a mixed manner. Mixed living was more conspicuous in the South Sea region and even in India. On the other hand there were Japanese towns at Dilao and San Miguel in Luzon; Faifo and Tourane in Cochin China; Pinhalu and Phnom-Penh in Cambodia; and Ayudhya in Siam. The population of the Japanese colonies at the height of their heydays was as follows: Luzon 3,000; Siam 1,500; Cochin China 300; Cambodia 350.

Thus Japanese towns in Luzon were the most flourishing ones. The following factors may be said to have caused the ruination of the Japanese towns in the south:

1. The discontinuance of the supply of materials and emigrants from Japan after the closure of the country to foreigners; 2. The marked decrease in the number of female emigrants; 3. The lack of desire on the part of emigrants to settle down permanently; 4. The settler's involvement in local disputes and disturbances. With the exception of the last factor other disabilities grew up because of the Tokugawa policy of isolation.

# PRESENT TEA CULT STARTED BY RIKYU

## Reformer of Tea-Cult in 16th Century Had to Commit Harakiri

### WAS EXTRAORDINARY MAN

It is generally known that chado (tea ceremony) is distinctly original and richly symbolic of all characteristic Japanese culture. But the traditional form of chado had so many ceremonial details that it led to the advent of Sen-no-Rikyu, (1520-91) originator of the modern Japanese tea cult.

Sen-no-Rikyu might well have been taken for a man of prudence, refinement and rigorous conduct, but on the contrary he was loose, free and easy and destructive. His style was quite opposed to the traditional rules of tea ceremony in every respect, in the construction of the room, the ceremonial manners, the utensils and so forth.

He seemed to be determined to destroy the fixed style of the art, rather than to foster it. Although his style was quite in harmony with the trend of his own time, it was regarded by the old school practitioners as a coarse and radical deviation from the right path of art.

Even his pupils displayed greater grace than he himself. However, his perfect self-confidence and his ambition made him the great reformer of the tea ceremony. He demonstrated that chado is an artistic expression of a definite idea and a manifestation of personality, rather than a mere pastime of meaningless formalities, that the essence of the art accords with the basic spirit of Oriental philosophy, magnanimous and all-inclusive.

**Anger of Hideyoshi**

His amazing self-confidence and artistic aspiration, which prompted him to trample so ruthlessly on the traditional formalities of the tea ceremony, incurred him the disfavor of Hideyoshi, so that ultimately, on Hideyoshi's order, he disembowelled himself with complete composure.

Rikyu is credited with changing the tea-room from something like a study into a room resembling a farmer's cottage. This architectural renovation may be attributed to his acute intuitiveness. Strolling in the suburbs of Osaka one day, he happened to notice a small thatched farmhouse whose beauty he could not forget. The harmony of the thatch, the coarse but clean plaster walls and the uprights, the colors and tones, left a vivid impression.

During the war of the Bunroku era, much booty and many prisoners were sent to Japan by the expeditionary forces of Hideyoshi. The prisoners brought with them their own eating utensils, which they cast away whenever they shifted quarters. Happening to find some of these cast-away rice bowls, Rikyu was struck by their beauty and simplicity. He especially appreciated the absence of artificial ornation that adorned the Chinese rice bowls. At the same time he found something in them in common with the farmhouse he had seen in the suburbs of Osaka.

**Sweeping Changes**

At that time, the Japanese were much taken with the beauty of things Chinese, but Rikyu preferred things Chosenese. The artisic renovation he effected was sweeping. Indeed, his contributions were great in the refinement of our architecture, industrial and fine arts, as well as decorative arts.

The following passage may illustrate the perfect freedom and ease that underlies Japanese artistic ideas:

One day Rikyu found the cover of one of his tea-caddies missing. He took the cover from a large tea-caddy, and replaced it. He told Yurakusai (one of his contemporary artists) that he had found the effect of the larger cover very pleasing. Thereupon Yurakusai replaced all his tea-caddy covers with larger ones. Learning of this, Rikyu wrote to him, "I don't think it proper for you to interchange the covers of your caddies when none is missing."

On another occasion a person interested in the tea ceremony sent some money to Rikyu, asking him to buy a set of antique looking tea utensils. But Rikyu bought tea cloths and sent them to the man, apparently wishing to convey the idea that cleanliness is a vital factor, or perhaps the cynical idea that one should not expect a set of tea utensils for one ryo, or that the man was not yet well enough advanced in the tea cult to use the best utensils.

## *Mirage*

I say not that this Life is pitiful,<br>
Or that unending woe is mortals' lot,<br>
For Life is but a mirage of the mind,<br>
And who can say if it exists or not?

# FISH AND THE SEA

*By Tetsuo Kishi*

I expected the Fishery Association Office to be a dingy, smelly building with fish scales splattered on the walls, but it turned out to be a neat looking building with even a telegraph pole.

The window opened to the port, where gasoline boats were crowded in. From the wide, blue Pacific Ocean that lay beyond the breakwater came a soft breeze which cooled my perspiration-drenched body. The incessant sound of the telegraph key contacting the fishing boats in the sea came from the telegraph room.

This office is on Port Muroto of Tosa on the southern tip of Shikoku. The head of the association, Mr. Kenichi Murata, is a stout and calm person and such a good conversationalist that I was absorbed in his words throughout our conversation.

According to him, there are beautiful corals lying between the offing of Cape Muroto and Cape Ashiuri, although they have greatly decreased in number in the past few years. The Tosa whaling, which has been well known from ancient days, has also ceased now. And in place of these, tunny and tuna fisheries with small motor boats developed. Then with the progress of fishing methods and boats, inshore fishery developed into deep-sea fishery. Prior to the China Affair, boats of seventy to eighty tons used to sail gallantly even as far as the Palau Island, lying 1,600 miles to the south. The well-known John Manjiro, who was caught in a gale and drifted to America was also a Tosa man.

It is said that when help was asked of the Navy to look for lost ships, the Navy authorities would not give credence, saying that it was impossible for small fishing boats to sail out so far. By this alone, we can understand the bravery of the Tosa fishermen.

**Adventurous Episode**

These is an interesting story about some Muroto fishermen who went 1,,000 miles east of Choshi, Chiba Prefecture on a tiny 40 ton boat to catch tunny. There was no wireless equipment, of course, and the motor was a very simple one. There couldn't have been a more adventurous an undertaking.

While they were fishing, a large 10,600 ton American tank-ship happened to pass by and took the fishing boat for a ship wreck.

"Don't worry. We'll save you!" the Americans shouted, and lowering the cutter came hurrbing toward them.

The fishermen were all excited, for they were afraid the line lain for the fishing would be cut. They waved their clothes, shouted and gestured to stop the Americans from coming. Mistaking all the gestures for calls of help the Americans sped faster still. The line, however, was saved by a hair's breadth.

The Japanese fishermen shook their hands and feet and finally managed to make the American sailors understand that it was not a ship wreck.

"Now that you have come, give us water and canned goods," one fisherman gestured.

"All right. But you give me your fish." Thus exchanging foodstuffs, the large and small boats parted.

Later, when the American tankship reached Yokohama, the sailors were said to have expressed their surprise at the bravery of Japanese fishermen

**Strict Family System**

At Muroto, when deep-sea fishing boats leave the port, the people say, "Ah, there goes the widow-ship again," meaning that when the ship comes back more widows would be added to the already long list.

Although the wives know the danger well, they do not go to see their husbands off, saying that it is natural that a fisherman should die at sea. The discipline of the women here has always been firm, and there has never yet been any case of a widow forgetting her duty.

As the ships are always in danger of shipwreck, father and son will never go on the same ship in fear that the family lineage will be discontinued. The greatest care is taken of the Buddhist altars. The family system moreover, is extremely strict.

The Tosa fishery ground is indeed a wide one, extending from Palau in the south to the offing of the Aomori Prefecture in the north. At present the association owns a number of deep-sea fishery obats, each with an average crew of twenty, and each voyage taking from twenty to thirty days.

The sharks caught in the offing of Tosa are of superior quality some of them measuring as long as one and a half ken. Since the China Incident, great effort is being put into increasing this industry, aided by the government. The number of shark skins taken from January to May amounted to 16,500 pieces, all of which are used for military purposes.

Shoes made from shark skin are strong and light, cool in summer and warm in winter. They are really excellent to be used in the South. The flesh is used as food, the bones for fertilizer, and jelly. Every bit of this fish is used.

**Fishery School**

The father of these numerous deep-sea fishery boats was Shigeji Okamoto, principal of the Cape Muroto Youths' Fishery School, who died on June 30 at the age of sixty. Although he had been receiving a high salary as the captain of a ship, he had left that position to devote his whole self to fishery education. Hearing of his fame, more than a thousand students came from Kagoshima, Iwate, and other parts of Japan, and most of these students are now taking active part in the fishing industry as captains of the various ships. Besides guiding the students, he constantly helped the fishermen there.

The Youth's' Fishery School stands side by side with the Prefectural Fishery School on the way from Murotsu to Cape Muroto, one of the eight best scenic spots of Japan.

The Youths' School consists of eight faculty members, with 265 students in the boys' department and 85 in the girls' department. The Prefectural Fishery School has been opened only this April, built with the 30,000 yen donated by Tosataro Yamaji whose wish it was that fine whalers should be turned out by the school. Although there are only 68 students at present, as they are mainly from the Youths' School, they are advanced in their studies.

The course of study consists of engineering, captain's course, and shore fishery, while in the girls' department great stress is put upon farming. As the wives of Muroto have to spend days without their husbands and must look after the family pocket book, they have always been taught farming. Besides none of them could tell when they would be left as widows. Although there are many youths' schools in Japan, a school like this Fishery Youths' School is very rare.

**Whaling Industry**

After visiting the school, I went to visit a certain Umasaburo Yoshii to hear about whaling, which was once the chief industry of Muroto. Yoshii-san could not have been more than sixty. A conversationalist as good as Miyata-san, he told me of the good old days when whaling was at its height. The following is the interesting story told by him, with a few additions from the records on Tosa whaling:

Japan is the oldest whaling country in the world. As whaling is mentioned in several places in Kojiki and Manyoshu, we can surmise that this industry existed in ancient Japan.

However, the modern method of whaling with nets seems to have originated in Goshima, Kyushu, from where it was brought to Kishu and then to Tosa. There is a well known story about Motochika Chosokabe, who had 700 men drag a large whale to Hideyoshi Toyotomi. It is said that even big-bluff Hideyoshi exclaimed in wonder, "What a splendid gift. Such a gift is unprecedented in man's history."

When the look-out discovers a school of whales he raises a flag and makes a signal to show the direction. Then whaling ships immediately make for the offing and lay a net to cut off the course of the whales.

The whaling ships are light flat ones of only about ten feet in length. The bow of each ship is painted in either white, blue, red, or black, according to the rank of the crew.

There is a strick division of classes among the fishermen, according to the individual's part in the work. There is the chief commander called the Okisashiai, captains of the various ships, called the Hazashi, the oarsmen who row the boats and chase the whales, and then the Toritsuki, who do the cooking and look after the miscellaneous work.

The Hazashi, the stars of the whaling troop, must be sprightly and vigorous young men. With sharp knives in their mouths they have to tackle the enormous animals, and opening two holes near the spouting hole, string a rope through them. The work is really a dangerous one. Should any of the Hazashi shirk his duty, the whaling would turn out a failure. Moreover, their commands must be obeyed absolutely. They cannot be blamed for being so proud of their work.

**Overcoming the Whale**

The whaling commences. As soon as the ships with the net surround the whale, other ships begin to chase it to shore. The whale becomes desperate and tries to break through the net. The net tangles up the whale and deprives it of all freedom.

One of the Hazashi, who has been standing on the prow, flings the harpoon into the whale. To the end of the harpoon is tied a barrel to weaken the whale.

Then the Hazashi becomes the center of the whole scene. Hardly is the whale weakened then with a sharp knife in his mouth, he swims to it, and holding on to the harpoon with his left hand, clings on to the animal, and with his right hand thrusts his knife into two places about three feet below the spouting hole.

The whale struggles violently and dives. The Hazashi clings on and goes with the whale.

"The surrounding becomes black, and when you look up to the water surface, you can see the ships high above you like hawks flying in the sky," Yoshii-san said, gesturing with his hand as though he were actually boring the holes into the whale. A fierce look appeared for a moment on his calm, gentle face and instantly disappeared. I could almost see the struggling whale before me.

"And how does the whale feel?"

"Well, perhaps it's like clinging on to cold rubber," he said and continued with his story.

When the holes are made, another crew member jumps out and stringing a rope through them, swims with the rope toward two boats between which are crossed two oars. The whale is then tied to the crossed oars and pulled ashore.

The work of a Hazashi is so dangerous that many a sacrifice has been made. If the holes are cut in too soon, he and the boats and all will be thrown into the water with one slap of the whale's enormous tail. If he is too slow and loses the chance, the whale will die and sink into the water. Then nothing can ever pull it up. There was never a more manly work requiring so much courage.

**Under Lord's Control**

Originally, whaling was under the direct control of the lord of the Tosa clan. Under the system, which was established by Kenzan Nonaka, the whalers lived together in a group under the supervision of the deputy. When a son was born, rice was given him from that very day, and as he grew older he received training to become a member of the whaling group.

Kenzan had encouraged whaling for defense purposes. Japan's great enemy in those days was Ming. Should Osaka or Kyoto be attacked by the enemy, he thought, the whalers could act as the vanguard and stop the enemy at the offing of Muroto. To train the whalers for such an emergency he established strict rules, requiring absolute obedience to commands and simplicity of living.

**Usefulness of Whale**

The whale meat taken by the group was sent to the Kyoto and Osaka districts on boats. In Osaka there was a wholesaler of whale meat who imported this type of meat from Kishu, Tosa, and even from Kyushu and retailed it to the Kinki and Chugoku regions. Although Kansai people relished it, the Yedo people seemed to have had a strong aversion for it.

The bone and skin of the whale were made into oil. In the middle of the Yedo Era, it was discovered that whale oil, which hitherto had been used for lamps only, was effective in preventing the spread of locusts in the rice fields. The demand for whale oil increased and in years when damage was caused by locusts, the price went up.

The grounds of the bones were used as fertilizer for sugar cane and tobacco plants, while the muscles were used as food and for bow strings. As the utility value was so high, when a whale was caught, the towns and villages in the vicinity celebrated the occasion.

Then what has happened to all the whales that were once so plentiful? This great decrease in number has been caused by the introduction of the Norwegian style of whaling in 1906, in which whaling was greatly simplified by shooting out the harpoon with a cannon.

However, history preserves the tradition. Whaling in Muroto has declined, but a new whaling ground has been opened in the Antarctic Ocean. In the near-seas, this industry still flourishes on the eastern shore of the Ou district.

(Sunday Mainichi)

# ETHNOLOGY OF AINU STILL UNCONFIRMED

## Believed to Be Remnants of Aryan Race of the Stone Age

### MIGRATED FROM ARCTIC

The Ainua are believed to have settled in Japan before the ancestors of the present-day Japanese arrived, and there must have been close relations between the prehistoric Ainu and Japanese culture, as well as in their local histories, dialects and traditions, especially in the northern and eastern parts of the Main Island. The question of whether the Ezo mentioned in Japanese history were identical with the Ainu remains unsolved. It is also still a mystery whether the Ainu descended from the white race in remote antiquity.

The Ainu once were a brave and strong race, a constant menace to our ancestors, whose eastward development was a record of constant fighting with the aborigines. At present there are about 16,000 Ainu left, 100 in the Kurile islands, about 1,600 in Saghalien and the rest in Hokkaido. The latter are known as the Ezo Ainu.

**Former Names**

The Ainu formerly were called Emchiu, Enchiu or Enju, but as a more elegant and formal language became distinguished from everyday speech, they became known as Ainu, which means wealthy person. The Ainu in Saghalien still use the term Enju. The Ezo is probably derived from the word Ebisu, which became applied to the barbarians during the Heian Era. Ebisu is probably a corruption of Emchiu through Emishi and Ebishi. Toward the end of the Tokugawa period the term Ainu became Aino, until people became aware of the corruption and reverted to Ainu.

The ethnological origin of the Ainu remains a mystery. Some believe it to have been a primitive race on the Asiatic continent, while others argue that it is a remnant of the white race in the Stone Age. Modern ethnologists seem inclined toward the latter theory, because of the physical characteristics of the Ainu.

The Ainu are very hairy and the hair is wavy, the eye-brows protrude and the eyes are deep-set, resembling the white race very closely.

**Philological Evidence**

There also is philological evidence in support of this theory, for there is absolutely no similarity between the Ainu grammar and the Ural Altaic, although the Ainu language obviously has been influenced by Japanese and probabaly by other tongues. The Ainu verb is not inflected as in Latin, Greek, German, Sanskrit, Turkish and other Ural Altaic languages, but a change in person is indicated by different prefixes to the verb. Philologically, the Ainu are not an Asiatic race.

As the Ainu language is polysynthetic, the Ainu very likely first came to Japan from somewhere in the Arctic regions, because the Eskimo and other Arctic peoples also have polysynthetic languages. No indication has ever been unearthed that the Ainu may have passed through Korea, China, Malaya or the South Sea islands on their way to Japan in ancient times. The famous anthropologist, Lewis Spence, believes the Ainu to be a purely Caucasian people who migrated from northern Europe to Asia, possibly branching off from a part of the same race that crossed over to the American continent by way of the Bering Strait or Iceland and Greenland. The latter might have intermarried with a primitive Mongolian race, thereby creating the mixed-blood race known as the American Indians.

# SPIRIT OF SECLUSION MARKS TEA COTTAGE

## The Tea Garden Is Important Adjunct Fostering This Atmosphere

### HAS AFFINITY WITH SHRINES

It is rather strange that the tea-room, or the room in which the ceremony of the tea cult is enjoyed, has never been seriously treated from an architectural point of view, although it is a piece of art in itself, and therefore deserves a place in the history of Japanese art.

Unlike the architecture of the Buddhist temples, the tea-room is genuinely Japanese, having sprung from the aesthetic life of the people.

The most important element which characterizes the tea-room is the atmosphere of "wabi." The psychological element, of wabi, inherent in the tea-room, is of the same nature as that of the Shinto shrine. Unlike the shrine, however, the tea-room is a dwelling house, and intimately related with mundane affairs. It is a center of social intercourse, and may be established in the heart of a city. This is all the more reason for the tea-room to be charged with an atmosphere far removed from that of a turbulent city.

The tea-house, therefore, must be reminiscent of a country atmosphere, which would inspire in the minds of the occupants a feeling of being far away from the 'maddening crowd,' but at the same time kindle in them the same holy and venerable feeling which they would experience if they were standing before an old Shinto shrine on a mountain.

**Spirit of Purity**

The simplicity of the Shinto shrine and the tea-room is different from the simplicity of a hermitage, because it must be permeated with the spirit of purity. The Japanese people cultivated a profound sense of purity until the craving for it has become one of the most important racial traits. It is natural that the Japanese people should esteem simplicity, of which purity is considered an attribute.

The simplicity and purity of the tea-room is the manifestation of the character and personality of the master of the room, showing that he is a person of high culture and refinement.

The tea-room is at a glance something like a country house, but a careful inspection shows that it is immaculately clean in every detail and that all things therein are in perfect order. Though a poor and solitary abode, it bespeaks of its occupant as a person of high cultural attainment.

**The Tea-Garden**

The tea-garden is an important part of the tea-room; it has two sections, inner and outer, which are artificially marked off in the middle with a quaint and tasteful garden fence with a passage in the middle. In the outer section, or section farthest removed from the tea room, there is a small waiting shelter and a privy as well as a set of stepping stones leading to the inner section through the passage. The inner section of the garden with a stone basin filled with clear running water by means of a bamboo trough, a stone lantern and stepping stones, is directly attached to the tea-room.

The interior of the tea-room is full of suggestions that bespeak the beauties of nature. In a simple vase in the alcove a small twig or two and a few modest flowers are arranged.

Evidence of rusticity is found on the columns, walls, windows, and ceilings, which are suggestive of the humble and frugal life in the countryside. But in the final analysis, the object of the tea cult is the art of living a refined life instead of enjoying the beauties of nature.

The object of the cult of tea is the joy of living without forgetting the manner, the true object of etiquette and the cultivation of wholesome friendship and intimacy, of partaking a meal together and indulging in a quiet spiritual association for a few hours away from the concerns of a busy world.

After all is said, the object of the garden is to enjoy the beauty of nature, but at the same time the quiet rural atmosphere breathed in the garden is a means to appreciate the delightful pastime of the tea cult in the confines of the tea-room.

# CONCRETE PLAN SET FOR TEXTILE OUTPUT

## Authorities to Help Fiber Manufacturers Boost Production And Improve Quality

As a result of the limited supplies of raw cotton and wool since the beginning of the China Affair, there developed a steady demand for rayon and staple fiber products, this trend having been particularly accelerated of late. As a natural consequence, the market value of these fiber products have risen to a marked degree, with the result that the authorities have introduced a concrete schedule to be put into operation in connection with the production of these fiber goods. The Asahi carries an article on this subject, which is reproduced here in substance as follows:

"In line with the remarkable increase in the production of rayon and staple fiber products, the Government enforced the rationing system for clothes in February this year so as to ensure enough supplies for the nation according to the schedule previously mapped out with reference to the resources of raw materials.

"Following the outbreak of the second World War, the economic relations between Japan and America and Britain were so much threatened that Japan was induced to speed up a high tension national defense with its raw materials and labor utilized to the best advantage and productive facilities expanded to the highest degree. It was under these circumstances that there arose a cry for reorganizing the economic structure of the country during the time the Konoye Cabinet held office, and that there came up the problem of a large scale amalgamation of various fiber manufacturing companies.

**Operate Under Blocs**

"As for cotton spinning companies, totalling 77 in number, they were made to operate under 14 blocs, and as for rayon and staple fiber manufacturing companies, totalling 33 in number, they were made to operate under five blocs, whereas wool manufacturing companies were made to operate under eight blocs.

"However, about half the number of rayon and staple fiber mills have been switched over for the production of wartime requirements, the rest continuing to manufacture rayon and staple fiber products. On the other hand, there is a popular need for the unification and control of general fiber maufacturing companies with the objects of urging their operators to improve the quality of their products.

"Under these circumstances, the Commerce and Industry Ministry is prepared to protect these fiber manufacturing companies by effecting their merger with the newly created Cotton Fiber Manufacturing Company, and the would-be Rayon Silk Manufacturing Company and the Woolen Goods Manufacturing Company both of which will be brought into being later on. The three companies are looked upon to start the production of textiles according to a concrete plan as well as the purchase of yarns and the sale of their products."

Thus it is expected that the competent authorities will arrange an all-round supply of raw yarns to all the mills concerned so as to boost the production and improve the quality of textile products from now on.

# PRICE AND WAGE CONTROL BRINGS DISSATISFACTION

## Senators Russell and Bankhead Take the Lead in Denouncing Roosevelt in the Senate

Profound feelings of dissatisfaction, entertained by most Congressmen from the East, were expressed in strong words by Senators Russell of Georgia and Bankhead of Alabama who, speaking in the Senate on October 4, denounced President Roosevelt against the invocation of his presidential right in regard to the enforcement of the price and wages control regulations. They said that "President Roosevelt ignoring the measures taken by the Congress in order to maintain the rational prices for cereals."

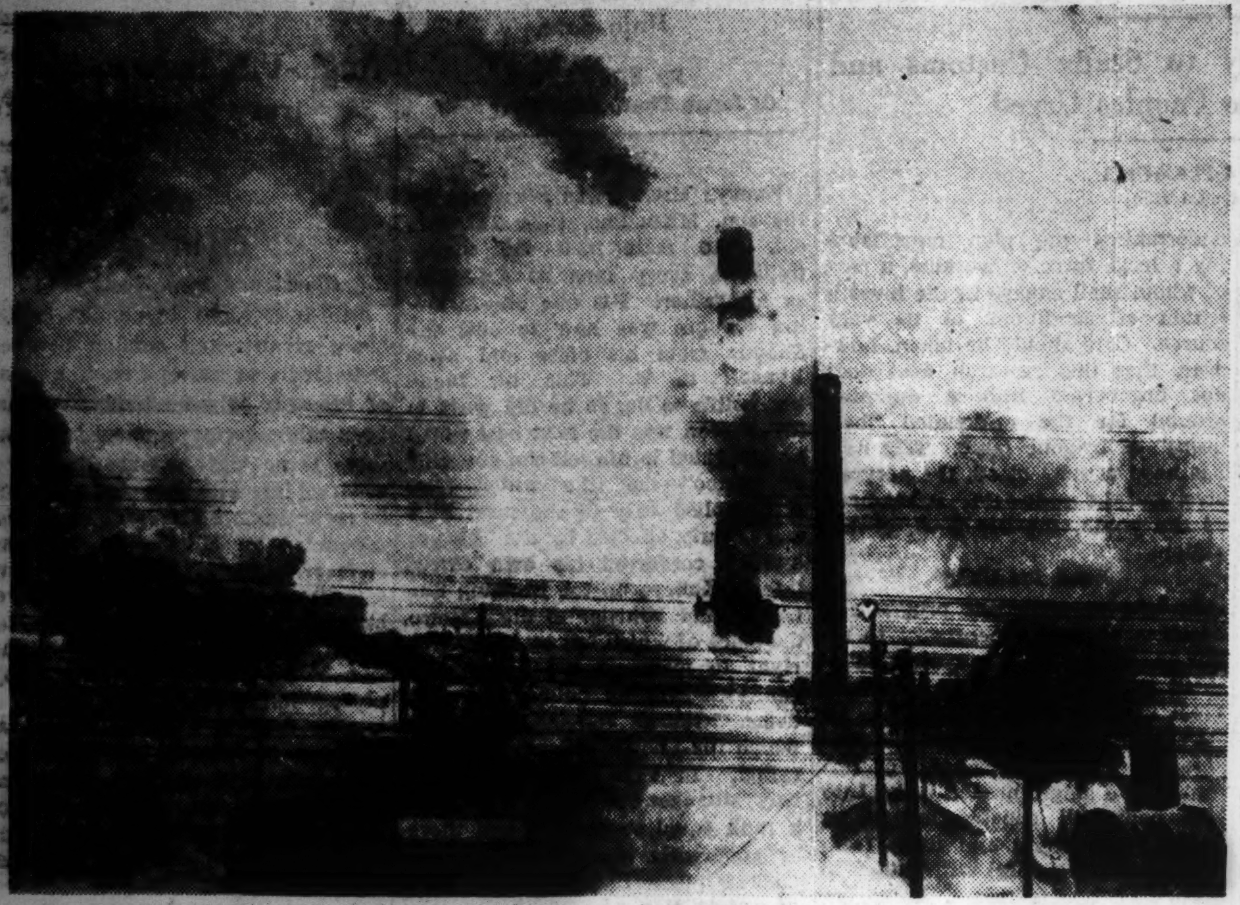
The decision on the part of President Roosevelt to enforce the price and wages control regulations is causing great unrest among the rural communities of the East.

## Bill Clearings

October 15
(In ¥1,000)

| | Tokyo | Osaka |
|---|---|---|
| Bills Cleared ............ | 234,424 | 143,912 |
| Balance ................ | 34,758 | 21,138 |

## Shale Oil



For some years the South Manchuria Railway Company has been engaged in the manufacture of heavy oil by treatment of oil shale. Large oil shale reserves are found in various parts of Manchoukuo and efforts are being made continuously to increase the output of the oil, its cost of production being lower than that of producing petroleum by liquefaction of coal. Shown above is a part of one of the oil shale plants.

# TELLS OF SITUATION IN BRITAIN AND U.S.

## Food, Clothing Rations Greatly Slashed—Housing Question Worsening in America

Ryoichi Ishii, member of the editorial staff of the "Jitsugyo no Nihon" gives a compact idea of the present conditions of the allied nations in connection with the supply of provisions and clothing, and the housing problem, in a recent issue of the periodical.

The gist of his article follows:

In pre-war days, Britain was importing 75 per cent of all foodstuffs for home consumption. This was chiefly because the population in its rural district was very small, occupying only 7 per cent of the entire population. On the other hand, Germany had in its rural districts about 30 per cent of its entire population, the United States 30 per cent, France 40 per cent and Japan 47 per cent.

Ever since the outbreak of the present great war, the position of Britain relative to the supply of foodstuffs has been rapidly growing worse due to the activities of Axis U-boats. According to the latest reports received here, Britain is struggling to maintain the supply of cheese, sugar, and butter at 33, 39 and 52 per cent respectively of the pre-war supply. In connection with the supply of meat, Britain is doing a little better, maintaining the supply at 60 per cent of the pre-war level. In spite of the desperate efforts it is exercising, the situation is steadily growing worse and reduction of rations is considered inevitable in the near future as officially stated some time back by Lord Woolton, Minister of Food.

**Extends Rationing**

In order to meet the situation, the Ministry of Food has decided to extend the rationing system to bread and confectionery. White bread is no longer obtainable in any city of England, fruit is rarely found, while the supply of eggs has been reduced to two or three a month. After the outbreak of the present war, the prices of foodstuffs have risen by 80 per cent on an average and is rapidly rising higher.

The situation is much worse relative to the supply of clothes, because the import of wool and other raw materials for clothing from New Zealand, Australia, South Africa and India has been practically interupted.

In order to meet the fundamental change in the situation, the British Government has enforced a rationing system for clothes each individual being given 60 points. These are hardly enough to keep a person properly clothed, because he must give for one suit of clothes 26 points, one pair of shoes 5 points, for one shirt 5 points, one undershirt 3 points, one handkerchief one point and so forth.

Since the outbreak of the European War, the price of wool has risen by 68 per cent, that of raw cotton by 75 per cent, that of various textiles by 70 per cent.

**Big Rise In Prices**

Britishers are now experiencing great difficulty for living due to the enormous rise in the prices of all daily necessities.

The United States is a country where an abundant supply of foodstuffs is available. The situation of that country, therefore, is a little better than that of Britain. After the outbreak of the war in the Pacific, however, the situation in America also is growing unfavorable month after month on account of the scarcity of ships engaged in the transportation of food on the one hand and because of the shortage of labor on the other. Sugar has been placed under a rationing system, and every individual gets half a pound of sugar a week. The supply of meat has been considerably reduced, and the U.S. people as a whole are required to reduce the consumption of meat by 25 per cent. Citizens of Boston who had been consuming 1,000,000 pounds of meat daily have been compelled at present to reduce it to not more than 200,000 pounds.

**Demand Exceeds Output**

Sugar production in the United States accounts for 30 per cent of the demand in the country. The American people, in the days prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia had been importing enormous quantities of sugar from Java and the Philippines. At present, they are obliged to cover all their demand for sugar by means of Cuban sugar, which, as stated above, covers only 30 per cent of the demand. The supply of coffee has been reduced to 25 per cent that of pre-war days.

The supply of wool has been reduced to 20 per cent of the pre-war level, and most citizens are advised to keep themselves clothed in mixtures of cotton and rayon. It goes without saying that most women in the United States are experiencing great inconvenience because of the extreme scarcity of silk.

The housing question in the United States is bringing about great difficulties among the workers engaged in the munitions industries. The Washington Government, by disburing $300,000,000, has constructed 75,000 houses for them, but has only succeeded in alleviating the situation slightly. The Government authorities are now advising workmen to find shelters at remoter suburbs of each industrial center. Difficulties, however, are anticipated in this connection as a result of the reduced means of traffic. The situation, generally speaking, is rapidly becoming more gloomy.

## *Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds*

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

| | | Comp. with prev. day |
|---|---|---|
| Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term) ......... | 130.00 | + 0.50 |
| N.Y.K., new (short-term) | 95.80 | — 0.10 |
| Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term) ......... | 96.60 | + 0.90 |
| Gov't Bond, Kogo 5% .. | 108.10 | Same |

# TO FORM CONTROL BODY

## In Order to Increase Output of Cement Industry

A decision was reached between the competent authorities and the cement manufacturing companies in the country to carry out the adjustment of the cement industry in the country in order to increase the production.

According to the decision, the cement industry in Japan will be conducted hereafter along the policy to be jointly adopted by the Iwaki Cement, the Chichibu Cement, the Osaka Ceramic Cement, the Asano Cement, the Onoda Cement, and a few other companies to be retained after the formation of the cement industry control association at the end of the current year. At the same time as the establishment of the control association, an improvement will be introduced into the sales system for cement, says the Asahi.

# INDUSTRIALS SCORE CONTINUOUS GAINS

## Long-Term Section Rosy—Short-Term Also Maintains Steady and Firm Tone

The Tokyo Stock Exchange witnessed a consecutive scene of activity and the majority of leading industrials registered continuous gains yesterday.

The long-term section was as rosy as ever. For instance, Showa Electric Industrial and its new jumped up ¥3.50 and ¥3.40 respectively, and Japan Sand Iron ¥3.00, while Kurashiki Rayon continued to advance ¥2.50, Japan Beer, new ¥2.10, Ikegai Automobile ¥2.50, Diesel Automobile ¥1.50 and its new ¥1.40. On the other hand, Japan Electric Development bounced up ¥3.20, Ibigawa Electric Industrial stepped up ¥2.40, Hitachi Iron Works ¥1.80 and its new ¥2.30 and Kureha Cotton Spinning ¥2.80.

The short-term section was noticeably stronger with moderate gains scored by the prime issues. The bourse issue rose to ¥131.30 before it closed at ¥130,00.

The spot market was consistently brisk. Dairen Machinery scored a sharp gain of ¥5.00 at one bound and its new ¥2.50, Yokohama Industrial rose ¥1.00 and its new ¥2.70, Chosen Hydro Power ¥1.40, Special Steel ¥2.00 and its new ¥3.00, and Japan Special Steel ¥1.50.'

**Long-Term Section**

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

| First Section | Delivery— Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kanebo Spinning (50) .. | — | 151.0 | 148.4 |
| Do, new (12½) ........ | 96.1 | 97.4 | 96.3 |
| Teikoku Rayon (50) .... | — | 93.6 | — |
| Kanegafuchi Ind. (50) .. | 75.5 | 75.8 | 76.0 |
| **Second Section** | | | |
| N. Y. K. (50) .......... | 111.6 | 111.0 | 111.2 |
| Do, new (37½) ........ | 96.2 | 95.8 | 96.6 |
| O. S. K. (50) .......... | 103.0 | 103.8 | 104.8 |
| Uraga Shipbuilding .(50) | 95.5 | 95.7 | 96.9 |
| Mitsubishi Mining (50).. | 101.9 | 101.3 | 101.9 |
| **Third Section** | | | |
| S. M. R. (50) .......... | 74.9 | 73.2 | 74.1 |
| M'bishi Elec. Mach. (50). | 144.8 | 142.9 | 144.3 |
| Japan Oils and Fats (50) | 69.3 | 70.1 | 69.4 |
| Japan Beer (50) ....... | 117.3 | 117.0 | 117.9 |
| Tropical Ind. (42½) .... | 44.5 | — | — |
| Sumatra Dev., new (37½) | — | — | 49.1 |
| Asahi Glass (50) ....... | 129.5 | 130.9 | 127.3 |

**Short-Term Section**

| | Open. | High | Low | Clos. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tokyo Stock, new.. | 129.5 | 31.3 | 29.1 | 130.0 |
| N. Y. K., old ...... | 111.5 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 119.0 |
| Do, new ........... | 95.9 | 6.7 | 5.6 | 95.8 |
| Kanebo Spin. ...... | 150.0 | 0.6 | 49.8 | 150.6 |
| Do, new ........... | 95.5 | 7.3 | 5.5 | 96.6 |
| Teikoku Rayon, n... | 82.2 | 4.4 | 2.0 | 83.8 |
| Osaka Stock, new .. | 69.7 | 71.7 | 69.4 | — |
| Japan Steel Tube .. | 71.9 | 3.2 | 1.9 | 72.5 |
| Japan Oil ......... | 79.4 | 80.0 | 79.2 | 79.4 |
| S. M. R. .......... | 74.1 | 4.7 | 4.1 | 74.7 |
| Mitsubishi Heavy .. | 93.4 | 4.6 | 3.3 | 93.6 |
| Toyo Rayon, new .. | 63.2 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 63.0 |
| Japan Beer, new .. | 61.9 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 61.5 |
| Nichiro Fishery .... | 83.7 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 83.6 |
| Japan Fishery, new. | 50.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 50.4 |
| Japan Sugar, new.. | 75.2 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 75.0 |
| Japan Mining ...... | 56.1 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 56.2 |
| Manchou Ind. ...... | 57.8 | 8.0 | 7.8 | — |

# BUREAU WILL BE FORMED IN KEY INDUSTRIAL BODY

The establishment of a Materials Department in the business bureau of the Federation of the Key Industrial Association so that a smooth and fair distribution might be secured of key materials was decided at Monday's meeting of all members of the Federation at the Kogyo Club, Marunouchi, says the Tokyo Shimbun.

The Material Department is expected to conduct constant studies in collaboration with the competent authorities and other business organizations concerned with a view to adjusting the system of distributing key materials and thereby facilitating the execution of materials mobilization plan.

# EXPANSION NEEDED IN WAR PRODUCTION

## Entire Nation Should Unite To Defeat United States In Armament Race

In view of the gigantic program mapped out by the Washington Government for production of ships as well as munitions, including tanks, airplanes, trucks, it devolves upon our country to demonstrate its total strength to replenish and expand wartime production capacities. Herein lies the prelude of a war of production between the two countries, remarks Hachisaburo Hirao, chairman of the Iron and Steel Control Association, who emphases the duty of our nation to fight it out till we win the war of the production as well as the War of Greater East Asia, according to Domei. He further states:

"We must first of all work out a concrete plan to win the war of production. It is true that our country is comparatively poor in resources of materials for industrial products; but we should by no means hastily conclude that the scarcity of material resources handicaps the expansion of our productive capacities. In short, the morale of our nation goes a long way toward the realization of our productive expansion program.

**Destiny Is at Stake**

"I am induced to doubt whether or not this morale has been sufficiently enhanced throughout all classes of the nation. It is a gross mistake to indulge in a sweet dream of the prospective termination of the current war. I remind myself that Premier General Hideki Tojo repeatedly stressed that Japan is now engaged in a war with her destiny at stake. The nation should recognize the stern reality that Japan is committed to an interminable warfare, and that the leading classes are duty-bound to guide and instruct our nation with faith and enthusiasm.

"The other day I met the owner of a workshop. I took the opportunity of impressing upon him that our country has now stepped into such a stage that the owner, operater and workers should units themselves into a harmonious body of manufacturers for the sake of the State and not for their mere personal gain, and that they should proceed with their daily routine bearing this guiding principle in mind at all times. In other words, they are all in duty bound to focus their energies on production instead of their private interest.

**Urges Personal Coaching**

"I have a friend, who is an owner of a fair-sized factory. In the course of the chats I had with him some time ago, he gave his views on the Government policy, urging presidents and directors of general companies to start their personal coaching of their employees, saying, 'I am afraid lest the operatives in the factory should be prompted to belittle me if I bestir myself during their working hours, though I am quite agreeable with the authorities as to the motive of their instructions.' I had ample reason to reproach him for his superficial views.

"We would do well to imagine a battle field of our expeditionary forces. Is there any battle field wanting a commander to lead and urge his men to fight on the first line? None, at least with our army. Is it not because a commander himself fights disregarding any personal injury that his men are prepared to lay their lives in the thick of fighting? This is true of the industrial field at home, for there the presidents and directors of companies are looked upon to busy themselves in the factories under their management. In other words, there is every reason to doubt the reason of their confinement in their office rooms.

**Works In Factory**

"I recollect another friend of mine occupying the presidential post of a certain iron works factory in Osaka. In spite of his advanced age of 60 years, he is found constantly working in the factory wearing an oil-besmirched overall. The noble spirit of diligence thus shown by this aged president is a matter of paramount importance in connection with our industries, and it is certain that the leaders' mingled faith and enthusiasm for the cause of the State appeal deeply to the workmen.

"To make a long story short, we should not entertain any misgivings as to the effects of the gigantic program of productive expansions in the enemy countries. Instead it is earnestly hoped that the upper classes and the lower classes of our nation will unite themselves into a ball of burning patriotism so that the enemy countries will be the underdogs in the war of production as well as in the War of Greater East Asia."

# *NATIONAL-POLICY COMPANIES AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISES*

## Writer Says State-Managed Enterprises Should Be Limited to Special Domain; Private Capital Is Motive Force of Economic Construction

While speaking highly of the new economic structure as outlined in the "Fundamental Principles for the Establishment of a New Economic Structure" recently drafted and adopted, Kei Hotari, director of the Business Bureau of the Key Industries Conference, in an article in a recent issue of the magazine "Economist", emphasizes the importance of establishing a new way of enterprise completely in line with the national policy in wartime, the gist of which follows:—

The importance of the "Fundamental Principles for the Establishment of a New Economic Structure" recently mapped out, lies firstly in their having clarified the respective fields of functions of both the Government and the people relative to national economy, inasmuch as they stipulate that "the Government shall decide upon the basic principles for control, and the people, in cooperation with the Government, shall attend to the enforcement of the Government's plans."

Secondly, by recognizing the significance of private enterprises, they have made it clear that in future the basis of national economy will be placed on private enterprises, the method heretofore adopted involving state management and national policy companies being limited to only very exceptional cases.

The reason for thus respecting private enterprises and restricting the establishment of national policy companies is, in addition to the past experience that national policy companies are apt to be bureaucratic in their management which produces results not as satisfactory as can be hoped for, that there is an essential difference between administration and productive enterprise, because the latter is a process of struggle between man and nature in which formalism is rejected at the very outset, while administration chiefly depends upon laws and regulations, little originality and responsibility of individuals entering into its factors.

**Not Easy**

As is usual with all struggles, this fight with nature is by no means an easy one, and in the course of its execution it is essential that the originality and individuality of man which constitute important factors for competition and progress be given full play to. Here lies the essential difference between the management of enterprise and administration.

For this reason, the fact that the "Fundamental Principles for the Establishment of a New Economic Structure" has not adopted, as a general rule, the form of national management or national policy companies but puts stress upon private enterprises to be run under semi-official control in order to give them a national-policy character may be said to show the acumen and wisdom of the authorities concerned.

There is, however, one point of difficulty between existing private enterprises and the control associations in coming into perfect harmony with each other, because the former, in the form of joint stock companies, have no individuality, while the latter put national interestes before everything else. In order therefore, to render the working of the control associations perfect, it is necessary to seek for a new way of enterprise and a new form of joint stock companies.

**Writer Disagrees**

Of late, in various quarters of our economic circles, national-policy companies in the form of management foundations are being established one after another. Some scholars argue that the appearance of these corporations is an indication of the birth of a new form of industrial management. Although the writer himself does not hesitate to recognize these management foundations as a new type of national policy companies and to admit that their functions are not only useful but indispensable in the management of existing wartime economy, he cannot agree to the view that they are the forerunners of a universal type of industrial management in the future, for the reason that they are not yet without the evil custom of bureaucratic management.

We sometimes come across persons who give a definition that national-policy companies are companies which prosecute national policies and that private companies are companies whose object is to make profits. Nothing would be more absurd than this definition.

Is there any reason to claim that the manufacture of modern arms such as engines and airplanes urgently needed for the prosecution of the war, contributes less to the cause of the country than the Japan Iron Works, which is a national-policy company?

Another point which is far more important is the fact that the foundation of our national economy is based, in practice, on the strenuous efforts of the people, that is to say, the economic strength of the nation is produced and maintained by the activities of private enterprise and private capital. The private capital is the manifestation of the nation's efforts accumulated by the sweat of their brows, while of the national capital which is the motive power of national policy companies, not a small portion is represented by what we may call fictitious capital.

**Construction Pushed**

Thus as a matter of practice, the economic construction is being pushed ahead with private capitals as motive force. In the light of these circumstances it is only proper that national-policy companies or enterprises under state management should be limited to special domain. Of course, we have no objection to the establishment of national-policy companies or corporations under state management for the prosecution of national policies.

While we pay our profound respect to the well-directed management of the Japan Iron Works in line with the national policy, we place full reliance upon the great power of the Japan Electric Generation and Transmission Company. And yet, we are firmly convinced that the establishment of state-controlled or national-policy companies should be limited for special purposes and in special domain.

The urgent problem of the day in propelling the economic new order is to bring the control associations and private enterprises into closer touch with each other and thus pave the way for a new industrial structure, so that private enterprises may function vigorously in their natural way as demanded by the State.

## *Mirrors of the Heroic Age*

(Continued From Page 6)

relations became strained as the misguided Kanryo began wrongfully to suspect that the unfortunate end of his late father and brother was due to the treachery of Norizane, father of the present Shitsuji. In 1454 he suddenly attacked the house of Noritada and killed him. The Uyesugi at once delared war against Shigeuji, while the Shogun in Kyoto, in full sympathy with the Uyesugis, sent a punitive force against him. Shigeuji, after a vain attempt to defend himself, fled to the town of Koga in Shimosa province, and there entrenched himself behind a strong castle.

Shigeuji was of course deprived of all rank and position, and yet such was the might of military arms he still possessed, combined with the traditional authority which the name of Kanryo inspired in the people, people around the district continued to call him "Kubo," though adding the word "Koga" to differentiate him from the legitimate Kubo who soon appeared elsewhere.

Presently the Shogun Yoshimasa appointed Masatomo, his younger brother, then 22 years old, to fill the office of Kanryo left vacant by Shigeuji's flying. He came over to take up his duties, but finding Kamakura in such a ruinous state following the recent warfare that he chose his temporary abode at Horikoshi in Izu peninsula, so he came to be known as "Horikoshi Kubo" or "Izu Kubo," in contrast to the illegitimate "Koga Kubo."

**Nagauji's Objective**

Such in outline was the genesis of the two Kubo of Kanto who maintained their rival camps, each exercising what power he could within his own sphere of influence. In Kanto vagrant samurais always abounded, and some of them sided with Koga, others with Izu, thereby swelling and subsiding the comparative influences of the two rival Kubo.

Thus it happened that the Kanryo, who was originally the vicegerent of Kanto, responsible to the Shogun in Kyoto, became a rival, even an adversary, of the Shogun and then split up into two rivals like two dogs with one bone. Then there developed another feud, resulting from the splitting of the Uyesugis into two competitive families: Yamanouchi Uyesugi who owned the provinces of Kozuke and Echigo, and Ogi-ga-yatsu Uyesugi who owned Sagami and Musashi of which the present Tokyo prefecture is a portion.

It was on the province of Izu, the stronghold of Ashikaga Masatomo, or "Horikoshi Kubo," on whom our hero, Ise Nagauji, cast an eye of desire as the convenient portals through which to effect an entrance into the heart of Kanto to cook the rest of Kanto including Koga, two Uyesugis and the others.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Established 1880

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TOKYO. FRIDAY. OCTOBER 16. 1942


## Inspiring War Services

The conferring of China Affair war medals on nineteen Imperial and three other Princesses has made a very deep impression on the entire nation.

And the announcement of posthumous rewards on officers and men who rendered meritorious war services will not fail to touch the hearts of all our people.

We have always been deeply struck by many instances of deep solicitude shown by the Imperial and other Princesses for the welfare of the soldiers and sailors in doing all kinds of wartime work for the good of those on the battlefields and for the relief of the sick and wounded. Their Imperial Highnesses and Their Highnesses have often visited Army and Navy Hospitals and spoke kind words of sympathy to the sick and wounded soldiers and sailors under treatment. The excellent work which the Imperial and other Princesses have been doing in these lines has always overwhelmed the nation with gratitude, to say nothing of encouraging all people to greater war efforts.

As regards the bestowal of rewards for distinguished war services, just announced, it is particularly noteworthy in that the honors list include, for the first time, the names of those who rendered distinguished services in the War of Greater East Asia. The recipients of high posthumous honors include, on the Army side, the late Major-General Tateo Kato, whose memory is enshrined in all Japanese breasts as the Hero-God of the Air, and, on the Navy side, the celebrated nine heroes of the Special Attack Flotilla at Pearl Harbor, the incarnations of loyalty and patriotism, whose exploits will also live forever in Japanese minds to urge them on the path of devotion to the State.

The conferment of these honors will do much to stimulate the whole nation to greater patriotic services, especially in view of the fact that the Extraordinary Grand Autumnal Festival of the Yasukuni Shrine is now in full swing to remind the nation forcibly of the distinguished services and sacrifices made by many gallant soldiers and sailors for the State.

## Washington's Recall of Admiral William D. Standley

It is reported that Admiral William D. Standley, the American Ambassador to the Soviet Union, is returning home for the purpose of consulting with President Roosevelt and other Washington leaders as to the steps to be taken to coordinate the efforts of the United States and the Soviet Union for the successful prosecution of the war, but there is little doubt that the direct motive for his recall was furnished by the statement issued by Josef Stalin on October 4 in reply to the questions put him by an American correspondent.

What the Soviet Union wanted from America and Britain at the initial stage of the Soviet-German war was the supply of arms and other war materials rather than direct military action against Germany. As the war progressed, however, the Soviet Union found herself in such serious straits that she could not hope to extricate herself out of the difficulty through Anglo-American aid in the shape of the supply of materials only. In his speech on the Revolution Memorial Day last year, therefore, Josef Stalin, the Soviet Premier, thought fit to stress, for the first time, the need for the creation of a second front. The subsequent course of war events has made this need even more imperative. Viacheslav M. Molotov's visit to London and Washington this spring was, as everybody knows, prompted by the motive of accelerating the formation of a second front by Britain and America.

America and Britain promised the Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs to open a second front in the course of this year but their promise still remains unredeemed. In the meantime, they are giving out that the shortage of shipping is proving fatal to the formation of a second front, but the Soviet Union takes a different view of the situation. She is disposed to ascribe their failure to redeem their pledge to their lack of sincerity. She thinks that Britain and America are deliberately turning a deaf ear to her very reasonable request because their intention has from the beginning been to fish in troubled waters at the sacrifice of the Soviet Union. Stalin's statement referred to was the outcome of this Soviet discontent. The Soviet Union's distrust and resentment against America and Britain are ascribable, in the ultimate, to the none too clear-cut attitude of Britain and America toward the Soviet Union, and this ambiguous attitude is in its turn attributable to the very complex nature of the relationship subsisting between them.

It is a well-known fact that bad blood marked Anglo-Soviet relationship for twenty years. Notwithstanding the Soviet Union's friendly gestures, it may be recalled, Britain's hatred for that country remained unabated for many years. Even when war with Germany became inevitable, Britain did not alter her anti-Soviet policy. This anti-Soviet feeling remains deeply rooted among the British people even now when the two countries are bound together by the Military Alliance. This sentiment is, in fact, the gravest barrier in the way of British aid for the Soviet Union.

If there is any group friendly to the Soviet Union, it is the extremist section of British labor who are giving the Churchill Cabinet a lot of trouble by urging on it a course which it is most eager to avoid.

On the other hand, Soviet-American relations are not characterized by a feeling so distinctly antagonistic as that we see in Anglo-Soviet relations. The attitude of American capitalistic class toward the Soviet Union is not so demonstrably hostile either, but this does not mean that American capital is essentially free from the anti-Soviet tendency.

It simply means that American capitalists are so unprincipled that they are ready to do anything for the sake of gain. They make no scruples about joining hands with any party whom they have detested, once they see the chance of making profits in doing so. Nor is the American Government less scrupulous in this regard. Its attitude toward the Soviet Union has always been influenced chiefly by two factors—to bring prosperity to its own country through trade with the Soviet Union and to exploit that country for harassing Japan.

America ostentatiously showed goodwill toward the Soviet Union whenever she sought to exploit the latter to serve her end, especially in her relationship with Japan. She was keenly disappointed, therefore, when she saw that notwithstanding the inducement which she offered to the Soviet Union in the shape of the supply of arms and other materials, the latter has remained faithful to the Neutrality Treaty with Japan. The result was the cooling down of American sentiment of aid for the Soviet Union. America was the last of the great Powers to re-establish normal diplomatic relationship with the Soviet Union, a fact which testifies eloquently to the existence of anti-Soviet feeling fairly widely among the American people. As a matter of fact, an anti-Soviet tendency is quite marked among the military leaders, among the labor union leaders and among the social welfare workers of all kinds in America.

While it is undeniable that inadequate Anglo-American aid for the Soviet Union is due mainly to causes such as the shortage of shipping, the long distance separating the Soviet Union from her allies and the serious effects on the Allied cause of the progress of the War of Greater East Asia the fundamental cause is the anti-Soviet tendency ineradicably established in Britain and America. We do not, of course, deny that there is a body of opinion in these countries in favor of strong support for the Soviet Union, but the influence of these advocates of positive aid for the Soviet Union is too feeble to prevail over the deep-rooted anti-Soviet tendency. That Wendell Willkie's statement in Moscow in support of the speedy creation of a second front has provoked widespread criticism both in America and in Britain is another proof of the existence of a strong anti-Soviet tendency in these countries. It is obvious in such circumstances that the Soviet Union cannot expect much from the journey home of Admiral William D. Standley. It is just possible that America and Britain will resort to some makeshift devices to patch up the situation arising out of Josef Stalin's statement, but it is well-nigh impossible to expect them to adopt a line of policy which can satisfy the Soviet claim in its entirety.

## A Year Ago Today

—October 16, 1941—

**From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser**

Replying in the House of Commons yesterday to the appeal made by the Labor member, Emmanuel Shinwell, that the Prime Minister should make a statement on the Russian situation, Winston Churchill said: "It must obviously be left to the Russian High Command which is conducting a great battle to make such a statement as Mr. Shinwell demands. I should not presume to add anything to its communiques at this juncture."

# FORMULATION OF RACIAL POLICY FOR SOUTHERN REGIONS NEEDED

## Special Investigation Body to Study Customs and Habits of Asiatic Peoples Urged

**By MASAJI KITAMURA**
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

Within that sphere known as Greater East Asia live a conglomeration of peoples. To estimate the aggregate population of the entire East Asia would prove a fathomless task, which results in fantastic figure. In that section comprising the so-called Southern Regions alone, the Philippines, Indo-China, Burma, and Indonesia there are more than 120,000,000 people. They occupy a territory covering some 4,560,000 square kilometers, seven times the size of Japan. The magnanimity of Japan's task in constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere may be seen from the magnitude of these figures.

The internal situations of the countries embraced within the sphere differ very greatly. There are some countries whose intelligentsia have served in minor official positions under the rule of the Americans, the British, or the Dutch, and there are others whose peoples, still in the primitive stages of civilization, roam the hills and the mountains, content to live off Nature's inexhaustible bounties.

There are people like the Burmese, who have ever opposed British rule and who have sought to cast off the shackles of foreign dominancy. There are tribes within the Philippines whose reactions to the acceptance of foreign domination have varied radically—the Moros who bitterly opposed American invasion, the Tagalogs who early become idolaters of American civilization. There are the Indonesians of the Malay Peninsula who have only mildly protested British domination, and again there are those who, like the Javanese, have early instigated an independence movement of their own.

### Cooperation With Japan

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, many of the countries of the Sphere have cast aside the yoke of foreign domination to cooperate with the Japanese In Sumatra, the Achinese burst the chains binding them to arbitrary Dutch control and, with open arms, welcomed the Japanese troops. In Burma, the inhabitants more than welcomed the Imperial Forces. In open defiance of the British, they assisted their Asiatic neighbor in routing a common enemy. When the Japanese troops coursed their way through the jungles along the Thai-Burma border, taking the combined British and Chungking troops by complete surprise, the Burmese rose in a body, voluntarily offering their aid. Some proffered themselves in the capacity of guides; others staged themselves along the routes of the enemy troops, molesting and hindering their hurried retreat. It was through the cooperation of the native inhabitants that the country emerged from the struggle relatively free of devastation.

To return once again to the study of the various peoples of the Southern Sphere, we find that in order to solve the involved and intricate problems confronting the establishment of some fundamental racial policy, incident to the construction of Greater East Asia, we must acquire a sound and accurate knowledge of the South with its medley of people. Unfortunately, however, data in Japan obtained from previous investigations are much too scant and unenlightening. In order to overcome this insufficiency, it becomes necessary to resort to the translations of Western writers. Although the materials obtained from these works are useful to some degree in advancing new research, the outlook and viewpoint of the East and the West are fundamentally too inconsistent and antagonistic to be of practical use. More often than not, through misinterpretation, the Western works fail to present a true or accurate picture of conditions as they actually exist. They have an unconscious tendency toward adapting their data to fit their preconceptions or beliefs rather than toward formulating a conclusion through the compilation and analyzation of facts. It becomes more urgent than ever, therefore, to make more inclusive and more conclusive investigations indepedent of Western research, for it is through the eyes of the Oriental that a true presentation of the Oriental races can be effected.

### Responsibility Heavy

As the leader of the Asiatic peoples in this Co-Prosperity Sphere, Japan finds this heavy task of studying and interpretating the races comprising the Sphere falling upon her shoulders. Her success in the construction of a Greater East Asia depends upon the success of her investigations. It is a task which requires men, money, and time; it is a job which must be accomplished at all costs, for much rests upon its failure or its success.

In keeping with this, there is in Japan at present a plan aiming for the establishment of a research organization and a museum. To accommodate the size of the undertaking, the plan must supply a large force of workers, a part of whom shall engage in the investigation of conditions at its very source. Care should be taken, however, that this research field does not degenerate into a dumping ground for the antiquated "has-beens" of by-gone fame. This field has need of new blood, the progressive, and the up-to-date. It has need of the youth, the life-blood, of the nation.

### Need for Unity

In keeping with this program, it becomes especially necessary to renovate the prevailing system instituted within the country. There is great need of ridding the nation of its cluttered-up system of individual research organizations, and of formulating a single unified body. Into this body, all capable men from government circles and those from the public in general will gather to unite their efforts toward the accomplishment of the nation's task.

The material they will have gathered must be filed with infinite care in some institution, such as the museum, there to be at the disposal of scholars and students.

However pertinent the results of the research may be, the policy which Japan must adopt with the different races will not await the completion of the investigation. Simultaneously with intercourse, Japan must establish some basis for her racial policy. In the past, with the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident, Japan set up a policy expediting Manchoukuoan independence. In the China Affair, she announced her intention of respecting Chinese sovereignty and territorial integrity. Two months after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, her policy, which strives for the welfare of the peoples of Greater East Asia, was clearly defined through her Premier, Hideki Tojo.

In substantiation of this policy are her magnanimous accomplishments thus far. Through her efforts, those islands including Guam, Otori, Atsuta, and Narukami have come into the protective realm of her possession; Hongkong, Malaya, and Sumatra, dispelled of foreign domination, are under her direct control. She is aiding Burma to set up a "Burma for the Burmese"; she is urging both Australia and India to burst the chains which bind them to British control; she has seriously counselled the peoples of Western Asia to cast off their rose-colored glasses and see America and Britain in their true light. In Hongkong, she has established a government-general; in Malaya, Sumatra, the Philippines, Indonesia, and Burma, a military administration. In the Philippines and in Burma, the inhabitants have seen the installment of an administrative organ of their own, under the leadership and protection of Japanese military authorities.

The Burmese, aside from their willingness to cooperate, show an admirable capability in self-government. Under the leadership of Chief Administrator U Ba Maung, they are heartily responding to the stimulus of self-government, giving promise to the early establishment of a "Burma for the Burmese."

### Chinese Problem

The issue which cannot be overlooked both in Japan's establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and in the policy she shall adopt with its peoples is the vast number of the overseas Chinese. They number somewhere between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 in the Southern Regions alone, and control most of that region's finance. What policy Japan shall adopt in regard to these Chinese, then, becomes one of her major problems.

In accomplishing this commission, the heaviest responsibility rests upon Japan. It concerns the entire body of people engaged in this work, the administration officials in the South, men of enterprise, men in economics, exporters, importers, laborers. The proper selection and training of these men, therefore, become highly important.

Not only men but women must be trained and educated in this great work, for like the men, they, too, will depart for the South to aid in the construction of the Sphere. It will be through their influence on the women of the South that much toward the advancement and realization of the plan will be effected.

## And the Horse Was Driven to It

A witness in a court who had been cautioned to give a precise answer to every question and not to talk about what he might think the question meant, was interrogated as follows:

"You drive a wagon?"

"No, sir; I do not."

"Why, my man, did you not tell my learned friend so this moment?"

"No, sir; I did not."

"Now, sir, I put it to you on your oath, do you not drive a wagon?"

"No sir."

"What is your occupation, then?"

"I drive a horse, sir."

## MIRRORS OF THE HEROIC AGE

### Hojo Soun

**By SANTARO**
Of Japan Times Advertiser Staff

**Part IV**

Kanryo Mitsuji was succeeded by his son, Mitsukane, then 22 years old, who maintained the family tradition, every inch as ambitious as his father. His one all-consuming thought was how to oust the Shogun from his office and place himself in it. This he found impossible to do, so he did what in his opinion was the next best thing: he arrogated to himself the honorific of "Kubo"—the title which once was applied only to the most high and latterly affected by the Shogun; and he conferred his own official title of Kanryo on the reigning Shitsuji (chief Minister to the Kanryo, the office of which fell by hereditary right to members of the Uyesugi family). And he dubbed his residence "Gosho" (august place) by which the Shogun's Court later was called. In this peculiar nominal way Mitsukane elevated himself to a rank equal to Shogun, and thereby apparently appeased his vainglorious heart. He had not suspected, of course, that he was by this silly conduct leaving a legacy of complications which subsequently made the confusion of Kamakura most confounded.

### Chaos In Kamakura

Mitsukane's successor was 20-year-old Mochiuji, and this man was responsible for a serious disturbance known in history as the "Imbroglio of Eikyo" (1439). It came about in this wise. In Kyoto the reigning Shogun, Yoshikazu the drunkard, who was said to have "an unlimited capacity for drinking sake, died without heir, and Mochiuji jumped to the conclusion that he was the man to step into the dead man's shoes. Events did not take the course as Mochiuji had wishfully thought. Instead of he being summoned to Kyoto, the younger brother of the deceased who had long before this become a Buddhist priest under the virtuous name of Gien, now threw off his canonicals, and assuming the layman's name of Yoshinori, sat upon the Shogunal throne to the infinite chagrin of Mochiuji. Thenceforward, Mochiuji made hismelf deliberately and gratuitously disagreeable to Yoshinori. "What on earth could a miserable ex-bonze like him do as Shogun?" was his contemptuous comment, and he showed what he thought of him in acts as well as in words. For instance, when in 1432 Yoshinori went down to Suruga, ostensibly to enjoy the sight of Mount Fuji, but in reality to see for himself how political matters stood in Kanto, the churlish Kanryo, instead of going up to Suruga to welcome the Shogun in person, as he ought to, pleaded illness and did not go. He performed many other acts of challenging rudeness toward Kyoto of which Yoshinori took no due note with dangerous calmnesss as much as to say, "Wait and see."

### Uyesugi Norizane

There was one man who was sincerely worried about Mochiuji's incorrigible conduct: Uyesugi Norizane, one of the most esteemed of Shitsuji that ever served the Kanto Kanryo. He begged and expostulated with Mochiuji as the father unto the son, but the latter, far from obeying his counsel, took it into his head to regard him as an enemy, and one unexpected day sent a band of assassins to slay him. Norizane fled to his home province, Kozuke, and at the same time reported what had happened to Kyoto, whereupon Yoshinori determined that the moment had come to annihilate Mochiuji. He obtained an Imperial sanction to punish him, and dispatched a strong expedition against Kamakura; he also commanded Norizane to mobilize his men of Kozuke against the common enemy. Thus the poor Mochiuji was set upon both from the west and the north, and found no other way to save himself but to shave his head into a bonze and sue for mercy. The good Norizane joined in this suit, interceding for his misguided master. But Yoshinori was adamant. So perished Mochiuji, and with him his elder son, Yoshihisa, while his younger son, Shigeuji, helped by a friend, fled into hiding. By the way, the end of the ex-bonze Shogun Yoshinori was a tragic one. Having removed his dangerous foe, he waxed so haughty and arrogant in his personal conduct that he became an object of universal hate till in June, 1441 he fell a victim to a dastardly plot at the hands of a subordinate, Akamatsu Mitsusuke, the latter also falling by the sword of counter revenge only two months after Yoshinori was treacherously dispatched.

Now the office of Kanryo stood vacant, and the Uyesugis did the duties of acting Kanryo. To rectify such anomalous state of affairs, the Uyesugis petitioned the Shogun that Shigeuji, the youngest son of the late Mochiuji who had fled from Kamakura, should be installed in Kanryo's office, and it was granted, and Uyesugi Noritada, son of Norizane, being duly installed as Shitsuji. At first the Kanryo and Shitsuji got on well together, but their

(Continued on Page 5)

# NEW MORAL FORCE PROPELLING CONSTRUCTION OF GREATER ASIA

## Anglo-U.S. Insistence on Equality Is Only Their Arbitrary Means for Safeguarding Selfish Plans

**By AKIYOSHI TAJIRI**
Written for the Japan Times Advertiser

III

(Continued from Yesterday)

Selfish freedom inevitably brings about rivalry and conflict between individuals or states. Such a clash of interests between individuals has been mitigated by national laws, but there is no such means whereby a clash of interests between states can be reconciled. States have sometimes concluded an alliance to overcome such rivalry and conflict and have sometimes formed an entente of states for the same purpose, but the result has been either the continuation of the conflict between the opposing forces or a conquest of a weaker state by a stronger one. As conquest is followed by retaliation, the conflict will continue unless and until a conquest shall have been completed. Thus, naturally, a peace-mechanism is sought. But such peace-mechanism has been in name only and it has amply proved as a machinery that its real object was the exclusion of rivals, as has been eloquently illustrated by the League of Nations. Unless the ideology which considers selfish freedom as the highest creed and tries to force this upon other persons is extirpated, conflict will never cease to occur in this world, nor can permanent peace be hoped for.

### Arbitrary Device

The Anglo-American insistence on the equality of states is only their arbitrary devices for the purpose of safeguarding their selfish freedom or of beating their opponents. The equality of states they advocate is their camouflaged weapon of attaining an ulterior object. They may, at any moment, shift from it to something utterly incompatible with it in pursuance of their opportunistic policy. A capitalistically strong state can deprive another state or nation of its freedom on the ground that the latter is not in substance qualified to stand on an equal footing with it. Again, when it finds its opponent very strong or too tough to control it tries to win over other weaker states having neither history nor power necessary for an independent state, by granting them nominal independence in order to strengthen its own position. It leaves, without compunction, another nation an objective of its exploitation on the ground that the latter is not capable of carrying out a constitutional democracy, or gives, in the name of racial equality, a mere outer-form of a constitutional independent democratic state to a nation which lacks the capacity of independence. Obviously all these practices are nothing but their self-seeking means. They represent the real character of Anglo-American nationalism. The Anglo-American policy of cajolery with a threat underlying it has enticed into their camp the various nations which yearn after or adore Anglo-American nationalism. Of course, to the nations which have tasted the bitterness of feudalism, Anglo-American nationalism has apparently been impressive enough to be an object of adoration, but it is, in fact, a spurious thing.

### Product of Ego

This policy may have been found worth following by those states which are anxious to secure hegemony of the world by resorting to the use of force which characterizes the Anglo-American world policy, but evidently it is an abomination to others, for it means to them a means of subjecting weaker states. As it is, so long as America and Britain seek to force their self-seeking nationalism upon other nations, the development of the national life of these nations will be impossible. Their contentions are necessarily a historical product of self-centered national life and has nothing to do with the general welfare, and progress of other countries or races. Such contentions not only obstruct the growth of other peoples but also are entirely opposed to the principle of creativeness and development of the life of other states.

The Anglo-American doctrine of equality insists on all the nations in the world following free capitalism. This insistence may be likened to the instance in which a young man who has entered a university categorically wants his brother to enter it later on, regardless of the latter's faculties. Whether the latter is to enter university after graduating from middle-school ought to be determined according to his aptitude for learning and the future condition of his life. If the latter yields to his elder brother's insistence, he will be sure to be unsuccessful in life.

### Dangerous Spirit

The Anglo-American nationalistic spirit is a means to destroy the life of other nations. Their stress on humanity is a means to camouflage their intention to conquer other nations. It was never inspired by the fundamental principle of love. Skillful Anglo-American propaganda of their spurious doctrine of freedom and equality has deceived many nations, and some of them have still not been disillusioned—they are still unconscious of the fact that the Anglo-American reference to peace as a reason for their unscrupulous activities is only the Anglo-American means of maintaining the old order. It will not be altogether unreasonable if they desire to become a state typical of the 19th century type by ranging themselves with America and Britain at the present moment, or if they insist on their taking the shape of a state of the Anglo-American type in the course of their national development, but if they make this insistence as something absolutely ideal for them, it must be said to be a case of anachronism, for they will be backing into the 19th Century. If they consider the Anglo-American nationalism as something supreme and unique and adopt an antagonistic attitude toward another nation in the Co-Prosperity Sphere on the ground that free will is the supreme director, oblivious of the plain truth that all the nations in the Co-Prosperity Sphere must always be friendly toward each other the situation can on no account be left unremedied. Such practice is decidedly a suicidal action, especially at the present moment when both America and Britain are putting forth their brutality to the utmost and countenancing such suicidal action, or attracting every nation to their camp. Alas! Pitiable are those who are playing second fiddle to America and Britain, deceived by these nations which are given up to self-seeking in the name of freedom.

### No Conflict Here

With the House living on an absolute love constituting the fundamental ideal of Greater East Asia, there is no conflict or cleach in this sphere. The co-existence and co-prosperity of the whole and individuals and the creative cooperative activities of all the component parts are all that there are in it. Within the Sphere the pursuance of selfish freedom is strongly denounced. In short, true freedom is found in it. There is no greater freedom than this in the world. Where there is no clash of interests there is no conquest by force: only for the sake of justice, force will operate in it. That is why the War of Greater East Asia has broken out; it is a resistance against the attempt of America and Britain to conquer the nations in the Sphere which are all governed by true love. It is a war of self-defense in the true sense of the word.

It is a mistake to consider the Co-Prosperity Sphere as the means of the central nation to pursue its self-seeking policy. On no account is it for the sake of selfish purposes that Japan has constructed the Co-Prosperity Sphere of East Asia. The Co-Prosperity Sphere is not established with the object of making all the nations in it subservient to Japan, who, with her unique national structure, has been keeping the moral authority of the House intact amidst a long-continued struggle between true freedom and pseudo-equality. Her national life has been a cooperative life of love and peace.

(To Be Continued)

## In the Periodicals

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